Structured Tasks for English Practice

adverb clauses



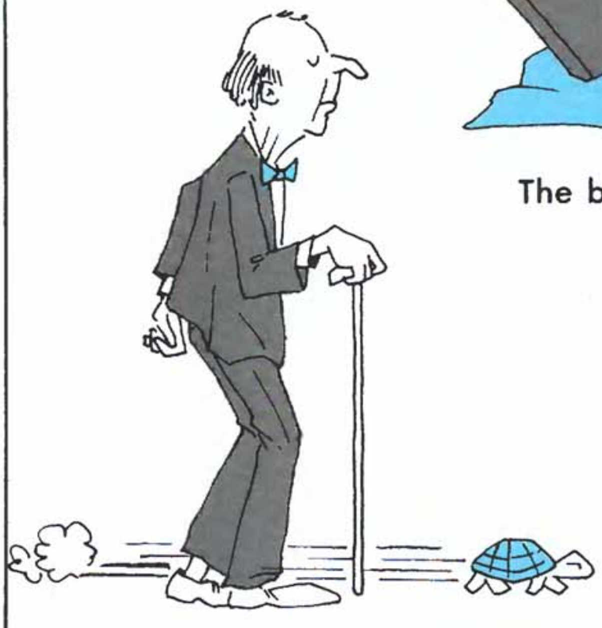
The Division of Public Services
GALLAUDET COLLEGE

RECOGNIZING ADVERBS

SLOWLY, SLIGHTLY, AND VERY ARE ADVERBS.
AN ADVERB DESCRIBES OR LIMITS ANOTHER WORD IN A SENTENCE.



The baby talks **very** well.



The old man walked **slowly**.



The stack of books is **slightly** short.

MANY ADVERBS END IN LY. THE LY ENDING CAN BE A SIGNAL THAT IT IS AN ADVERB.



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER EACH ADVERB BELOW.

Example: foolish <u>*rudely*</u>

1. quietly
2. happy
3. merrily
4. vivid
5. new
6. silently
7. openly
8. dizzy
9. smart
10. quickly
11. rapid
12. sadly
13. cheaply
14. kind
15. feeble
16. angrily
17. only
18. hardly
19. easy
20. sourly
21. sweet
22. warm
23. sweetly
24. entirely
25. beautiful
26. finally
27. bravely
28. bright
29. clear
30. cheerfully
31. doubtful
32. idly

SOME ADVERBS DO NOT END IN LY.

COMMON ADVERBS THAT DON'T END IN LY

again	not	so	therefore
almost	now	somewhat	thus
also	often	soon	too
here	once	still	very
just	quite	then	well
later	rather	there	yet

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADV NEXT TO EACH ADVERB IN THE LIST OF WORDS. SOME OF THE ADVERBS END IN LY AND SOME OF THEM DON'T.

Example: ________ *dull* ___adv___ *strongly*

1. ________ here	9. ________ just	17. ________ joyfully
2. ________ soft	10. ________ fierce	18. ________ there
3. ________ exactly	11. ________ once	19. ________ painless
4. ________ delicious	12. ________ mental	20. ________ heavy
5. ________ weakly	13. ________ strange	21. ________ so
6. ________ often	14. ________ poorly	22. ________ now
7. ________ too	15. ________ very	23. ________ cheerful
8. ________ lazy	16. ________ brief	24. ________ rather

DIRECTIONS: WRITE THE ADVERB OR ADVERBS IN EACH GROUP OF WORDS.

Example: *quite lively* quite lively

not yet but soon not yet soon

1. too dirty ______________________
2. think carefully ______________________
3. not here but there ______________________
4. rather vividly ______________________
5. now and then ______________________
6. gave so generously ______________________
7. talked very foolishly ______________________
8. will go later ______________________
9. gently rubbed ______________________
10. often takes a nap ______________________
11. quite upset ______________________
12. wait patiently and cheerfully ______________________
13. wrote again and again ______________________
14. somewhat carelessly ______________________
15. almost cried ______________________

AN ADVERB DESCRIBES OR LIMITS A VERB, AN ADJECTIVE, OR ANOTHER ADVERB.

A VERB TELLS WHAT SOMEONE OR SOMETHING DID OR WHAT HAPPENED TO A PERSON OR THING (AN ACTION WORD).

VERB

The woman smiled **sweetly.**

ADV

AN ADJECTIVE DESCRIBES OR LIMITS A NOUN OR NAME WORD.

NOUN ADV

The basketball player is **very** tall.

ADJ

AN ADVERB CAN DESCRIBE OR LIMIT ANOTHER ADVERB.

ADV

The choir sang **quite well.**

ADV

DIRECTIONS: NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WRITE VERB, ADJ, OR ADV TO TELL WHAT KIND OF WORD HAS A LINE UNDER IT.

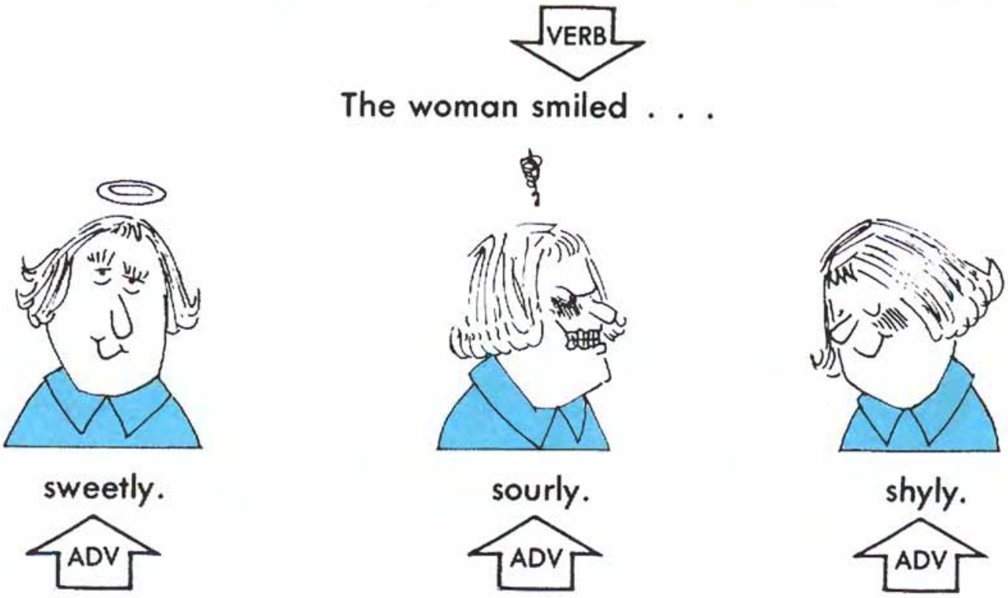
Example: adj *My parents' furniture is rather old.*

verb *David and Marcia walked home very slowly.*

adv *The dog barked fiercely at the letter carrier.*

1. __________ Mr. Johnson plays the guitar very well.
2. __________ Mrs. Garcia walked hurriedly along the dark street.
3. __________ Our daughter swims well, but she can't dive.
4. __________ The tree in the front yard is quite old.
5. __________ The children carefully painted their club house.

AN **ADVERB** MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT A **VERB.**



The verb **smiled** tells what the woman did.

The adverbs **sweetly, sourly,** and **shyly** describe the verb **smiled.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE VERB.

*Example: Weeds **grow** quickly in my garden.*

1. The soldiers **fought** bravely at Bunker Hill.
2. Only two students **answered** the question correctly.
3. The sun **shone** brightly on the crowded beach.
4. James often **missed** class in summer school.
5. The Tysons **have been** happily **married** for 25 years.
6. The bus almost **hit** the dog in the street.

AN ADVERB MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT AN ADJECTIVE.

The basketball player is . . .



The adjective **tall** describes the noun **player.**

The adverbs **rather, very,** and **unusually** describe or limit the adjective **tall.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE ADJECTIVE IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: Mr. Erickson was rather ***tired*** *this morning.*

1. I am quite **happy** with your offer.
2. The jurors were mentally **tired** after the trial.
3. The birthday cake from the store was somewhat **dry.**
4. The new fashion model is strikingly **beautiful.**
5. Many people were clearly **bitter** about the election.
6. We picked some apples, and they were very **sweet.**

MANY ADJECTIVES CAN BE CHANGED TO ADVERBS BY ADDING LY.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
soft	softly
happy*	happily
bad	badly

*If the adjective ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **ly**.

DIRECTIONS: CHANGE EACH ADJECTIVE TO AN ADVERB.
WRITE ADV IN THE BLANK IF THE WORD IS ALREADY AN ADVERB.

Example: eagerly adv ________ bold boldly ________

1. lightly ________
2. dizzy ________
3. open ________
4. humbly ________
5. weakly ________
6. helpful ________
7. proud ________
8. heavily ________
9. entire ________
10. patient ________
11. rude ________
12. lazily ________
13. busy ________
14. idly ________
15. strange ________
16. brave ________
17. angrily ________
18. cheerful ________

ADJECTIVES ARE USED WITH SOME VERBS SUCH AS BE, BECOME, SEEM, APPEAR, SMELL, TASTE, FEEL, AND LOOK. ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT MOST OTHER VERBS.

VERB

The cheese smells . . .







terrible. — ADJ

good. — ADJ

strange. — ADJ

The adjectives **terrible, good,** and **strange** are used with the verb **smells.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE CORRECT ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB.

Example: *The young child acted (bad, badly) in school.*

Mrs. Womack feels (bad, badly) today.

1. The man seemed (honest, honestly) to most of the people.

   Ms. Comer answered (honest, honestly) on the witness stand.

2. The employee behaved (rude, rudely) toward the manager.

   The crowd became (rude, rudely) during the mayor's speech.

3. Alice looked (excited, excitedly) after the accident.

   Mr. Winn yelled (excited, excitedly) during the game.

DO NOT USE AN ADJECTIVE WHEN YOU SHOULD USE AN ADVERB.
DO NOT USE AN ADVERB WHEN YOU SHOULD USE AN ADJECTIVE.

Good is an adjective. **Well** is an adverb.



ADJ	ADV	ADJ
Mr. Rossman is a **good** skier.	He always skis **well.**	That makes him feel **good.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES.

Example: Ms. Foster's car runs (very well, very good).

1. Coffee always tastes (well, good) in the morning.
2. The first graders are writing (well, good) this year.
3. My grandmother looks (quite well, quite good) for her age.
4. Mr. Sands did (rather well, rather good) on his final exam.
5. Mrs. Haney's tomatoes are growing (well, good) this summer.
6. The picture seems (very well, very good) on our TV.

AN ADVERB MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT ANOTHER ADVERB.

VERB

The bird sings . . .



ADV	ADV	ADV
quite well.	very well.	surprisingly well.
ADV	ADV	ADV

The adverb **well** describes the verb **sings.**

The adverbs **quite, very,** and **surprisingly** describe the other adverb **well.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE OTHER ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The students left the room rather ***hurriedly.***

1. The Scouts climbed the mountain quite **easily.**
2. The young twins played so **happily** in the park.
3. Mrs. Darwin drove her new car somewhat **slowly** on the freeway.
4. The magician performed rather **well** for the hospital patients.
5. Mr. Yates described his new grandbaby very **proudly.**

DIRECTIONS: DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE ADVERB TO THE VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR OTHER ADVERB IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: I heard a noise, and the door opened ***slowly.***

1. The phone rang, and the secretary **quickly** answered it.
2. The teacher gave the class a **very** difficult test.
3. Most of the students did **quite** well on the test.
4. The living room was **uncomfortably** cold for the women.
5. The painter **completely** finished his work by noon.
6. The members of the committee arrived **promptly** for their meeting.
7. The actor spoke **too** rapidly for most of the audience.
8. Dr. Vinson was **unusually** late to work on Friday.
9. She reacted **somewhat** rudely to the suggestion.
10. Both tennis players took the game **seriously.**
11. The baby slept **very** soundly during the storm.
12. It was a **rather** hot day to work in the garden.

DIRECTIONS: **DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE ADVERB TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS. WRITE VERB, ADJ, OR ADV TO TELL WHAT THE WORD IS.**

Example: *adj* *Ms. Rockford is an* ***unusually*** *kind woman.*

1. __________ The birds will be flying south **quite** soon.
2. __________ The crowd was **uncommonly** quiet at the game.
3. __________ The man tried **desperately** to break the lock.
4. __________ The explosion at the mine was **rather** loud.
5. __________ The club did **very** well selling candy.
6. __________ The young soldier faced the enemy **courageously.**
7. __________ The new mattress was **unusually** soft.
8. __________ The old woman **gradually** climbed the steep stairs.
9. __________ The summer months went by **so** quickly.
10. __________ Ms. Gale was **somewhat** weak after her surgery.
11. __________ Mr. Dotson smiled **knowingly** at his wife.
12. __________ They handled the expensive dishes **rather** roughly.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER EACH ADVERB IN THE STORY.

Example: The game of basketball was quietly born in 1891. The first players threw a ball through a bottomless peach basket.



Basketball began in the United States, but it is now a very popular game in many other countries also. Europe has about 40 million players. In France, the number of men players has almost doubled in 10 years.

People clearly enjoy watching basketball. The game is unusually fast and exciting compared to some other sports. With five players on each team, it is quite easy for the crowd to follow the action on the court. The fans cheer loudly when their favorite team scores.

Millions of girls and boys excitedly play the game both in and out of school. It is an inexpensive way to spend their time since they only need a ball and some kind of hoop.

USING ADVERBS

ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS TO FIND THE ADVERBS IN SENTENCES.



here . . . far . . . somewhere



boldly . . . timidly . . . aggressively



today . . . now . . . later



some . . . slightly . . . barely



once . . . often . . . again

MANY **ADVERBS** ANSWER THE QUESTION: **HOW?**

SOME ADVERBS ENDING IN LY THAT TELL **HOW**		
carefully	loudly	sweetly
proudly	badly	rudely
slowly	weakly	clearly
quickly	terribly	angrily
kindly	politely	brightly

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS HOW IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The sun shines brightly.

1. We display our flag ______________ on holidays.
2. The balloon popped ______________ and scared everyone.
3. Someone was ______________ hurt in the accident.
4. The Rogers ______________ planned their vacation.
5. My friend came ______________ to help me.
6. Mr. Evans thought ______________ about the problem.
7. The secretary was upset and answered the telephone ______________.
8. Ms. Watson typed the letter ______________ using two fingers.
9. Peter ______________ banged the door on his way out.
10. The child behaved ______________ in front of guests and embarrassed the parents.

SOME **ADVERBS** ANSWER THE QUESTION: **WHEN?**

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL **WHEN**

yesterday	immediately	whenever
tomorrow	now	someday
today	soon	sometime
later	finally	late

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS WHEN IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: We will go to Hawaii __someday__ .

1. The two couples will go to the concert ____________ .
2. Dr. Baker will teach a class ____________ in the summer.
3. You must go ____________ , or you will be late to work.
4. The children will visit their grandparents ____________ in the spring.
5. The stores were closed ____________ for a holiday.
6. The mail was late, but it ____________ came.
7. A nurse called, and the doctor left ____________ for the hospital.
8. Mrs. Easton plans to study ____________ for tomorrow's driving test.
9. I can go camping ____________ you want to go.
10. We must plant our garden ____________ , or it will be too dry.

SOME **ADVERBS** ANSWER THE QUESTION: **WHERE?**

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL **WHERE**	
here	somewhere
there	wherever
everywhere	near
anywhere	far

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS WHERE OR WHEN IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The doctor looked ___everywhere___ *(where) for his pen.*

1. Mr. Locke looked, but he couldn't find his keys ____________ (where) .

2. The boys pitched their tents ____________ (where) from the highway.

3. The Blocks ____________ (when) found a house they liked.

4. I will follow in my car ____________ (where) you go in yours.

5. My friend always fishes ____________ (where) because this is a good place.

6. Ms. Haines hid the money ____________ (where) , but she can't remember where.

7. Sheryl came ____________ (when) , and the party had already started.

8. The man was cold, so he came ____________ (where) to the fire.

SOME ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW MUCH? OR HOW MANY TIMES?

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL **HOW MUCH**	
rather	quite
somewhat	too
very	so
slightly	barely
some	much

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL **HOW MANY TIMES**	
once	hardly
twice	occasionally
often	scarcely
again	regularly

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS HOW MUCH OR HOW MANY TIMES IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The old man can barely *hear.*
(how much)

1. The sun is shining ____________ brightly.
   (how much)

2. The Potters only go to the movie ____________ .
   (how many times)

3. I was ____________ dizzy after riding the roller coaster.
   (how much)

4. The cake stayed in the oven ____________ long and burned.
   (how much)

5. A politician ____________ stops to shake hands with people.
   (how many times)

6. Mr. Northup fell and broke his leg ____________ .
   (how many times)

DIRECTIONS: **DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE. WRITE HOW, WHEN, WHERE, HOW MUCH, OR HOW MANY TIMES TO TELL WHICH QUESTION THE ADVERB ANSWERS.**

Example: when *The manager called the police immediately.*

1. ____________ The children played excitedly in the snow.

2. ____________ Mr. Spears thought seriously about retiring.

3. ____________ Please bring the books and papers here.

4. ____________ The child was wearing rather shabby clothes.

5. ____________ Mr. and Mrs. Reese are watching TV now.

6. ____________ It rained gently all night.

7. ____________ Mrs. Torrence gets angry at her dog occasionally.

8. ____________ We will go to the beach later this month.

9. ____________ The mother quietly rocked the baby.

10. ____________ Her parents often take a walk in the evening.

11. ____________ The President spoke to the reporters there.

12. ____________ I worked in the sun too long.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADVERBS UNDER EACH QUESTION WORD.

Example: *HOW?* cheerfully

HOW?

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

WHEN?

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

WHERE?

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

HOW MUCH?

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

HOW MANY TIMES?

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

Example: My neighbor finally *(when) mowed his grass.*

1. Please plant the rosebushes ____________ (where) by that fence.

2. Mr. Knowles worked ____________ (how) and finished the job.

3. The students were ____________ (how much) quiet during the speech.

4. Mrs. Ingram hopes to return to college ____________ (when).

5. The Trujillos ____________ (how many times) eat out on Friday nights.

6. The child looked ____________ (how) at the bike in the window.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will make a down payment on a house ____________ (when).

8. We approached the old house ____________ (how much) fearfully.

9. Mr. McDowell was willing to move ____________ (where) to find a job.

10. The police ____________ (how) suspected the man of bank robbery.

ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW? WHEN? WHERE? HOW MUCH? HOW MANY TIMES?

ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT VERBS, ADJECTIVES, OR OTHER ADVERBS.

The **surprisingly** lucky man walked away **quite safely here yesterday.**

How lucky?	**surprisingly** lucky ADV ADJ
Walked away **how?**	walked away **safely** VERB ADV
How much safely?	**quite safely** ADV ADV
Where did he walk away?	walked away **here** VERB ADV
When did he walk away?	walked away **yesterday** VERB ADV



DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB FOR EACH VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR ADVERB.

Example: sleep *soundly* (how)   *somewhat* crazy (how much)

1. ______________ well (how much)
2. sang ______________ (how)
3. sit ______________ (where)
4. ______________ lovely (how much)
5. leave ______________ (when)
6. cook ______________ (how many times)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB IN THE BLANK UNDER EACH PICTURE.



Example: rather *(how much)* *loud*



1. speaking ______ (how)



2. running ______ (how)



3. ______ (how much) cold

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE.
DRAW AN ARROW TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: Sue and Roy have been married ___happily___ *for two months.*
(how)

1. Today is my birthday, and I feel ________________ good.
(how much)

2. The plane from Dallas will land ________________.
(when)

3. The new people made friends ________________ easily in the neighborhood.
(how much)

4. Tadpoles ________________ change and become frogs.
(how)

5. Grandparents ________________ spoil their grandchildren.
(how many times)

6. Her dress was ________________ old, but it looked nice.
(how much)

7. It began to rain, and the people left the park ________________ hurriedly.
(how much)

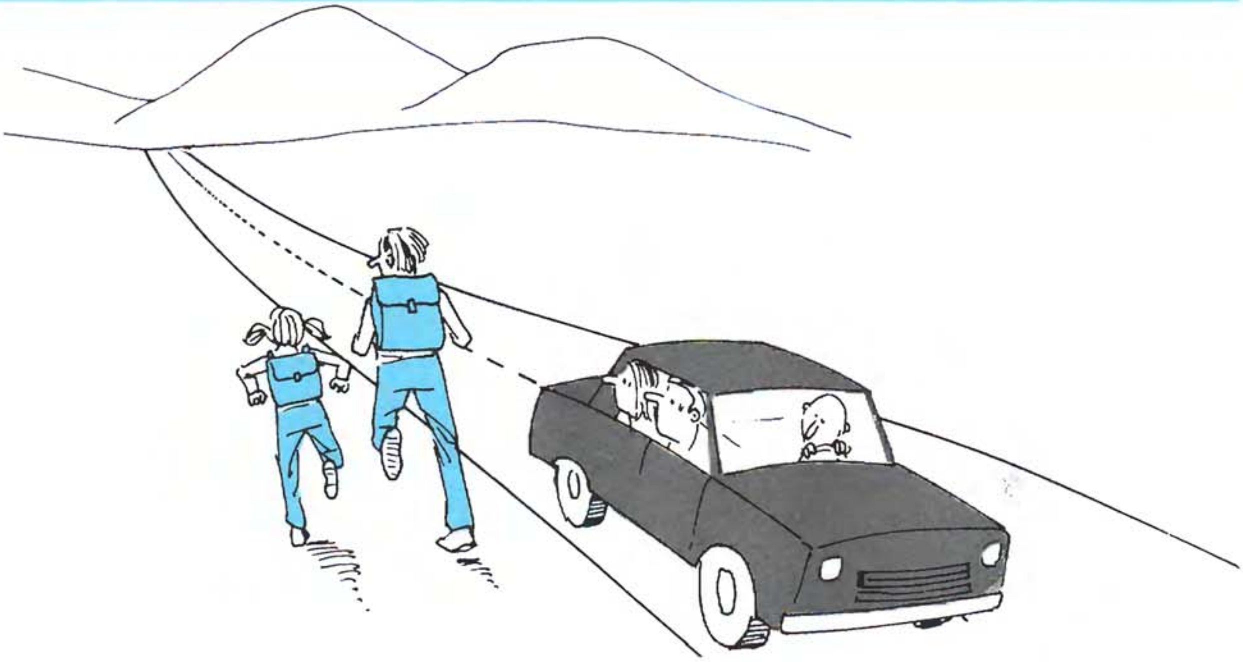
8. The cat sat ________________ and watched the birds.
(how)

9. The car ran ________________ well for its age.
(how much)

10. Some fruits are ________________ expensive at certain times of the year.
(how much)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADVERBS TO COMPLETE THE STORY.

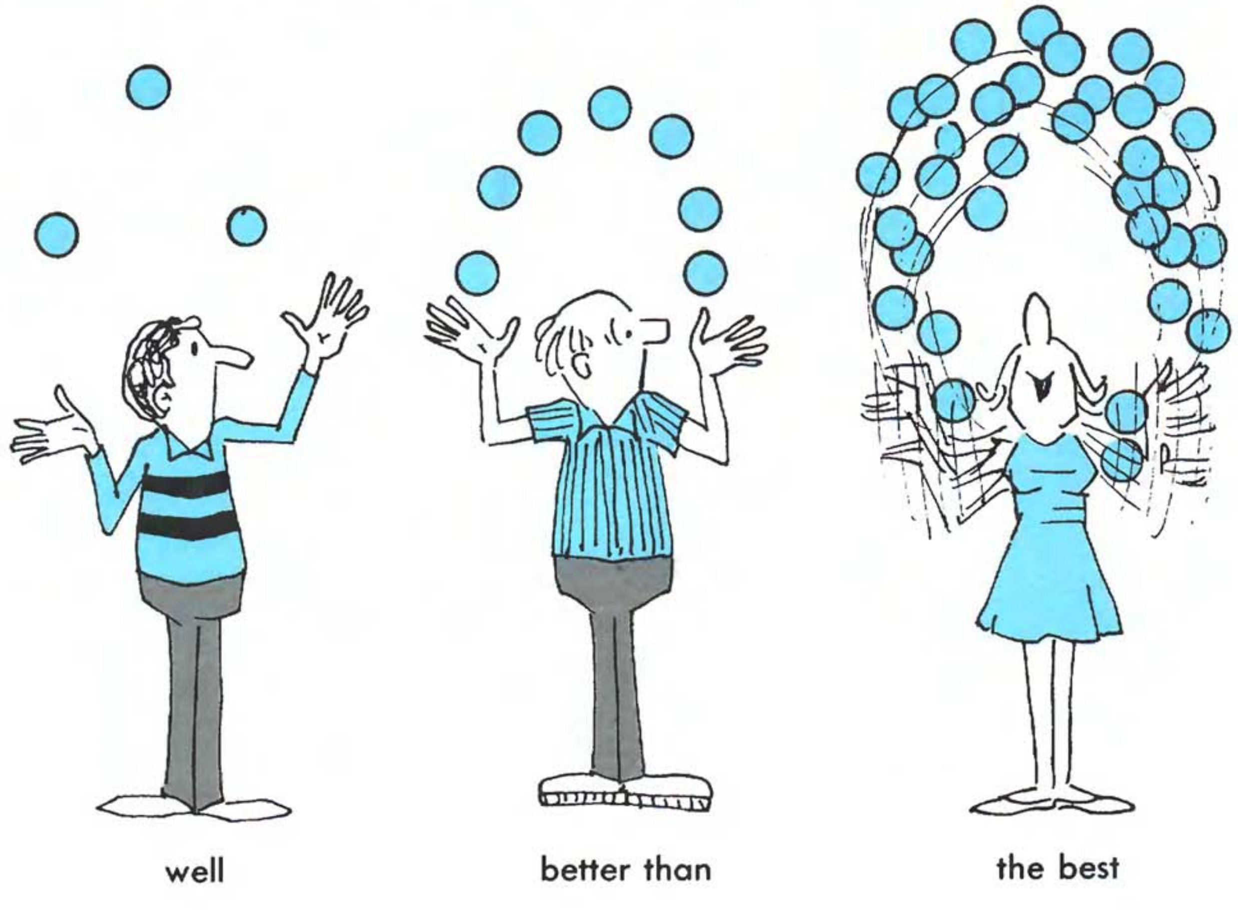
Example: Patty has epilepsy. When she was young, she was _quite_ *(how much) clumsy.*



Patty's family took part __________ (how many times) in sports. She wanted to take part, too. She began running __________ (how) with her father. It wasn't easy, but she didn't give up! First she ran a mile. Then she practiced __________ (how) until she ran 30 miles to her grandparents' home. Soon she ran 100 miles, later 300 miles, and __________ (when) 500 miles. Her father always watched her __________ (how much) __________ (how) along the way. In 1977, they ran from their home in California to Oregon, a distance of 1310 miles. Epilepsy didn't stop Patty. She __________ (how) tried what seemed impossible. Perhaps her example will help others with a handicap to try something hard.

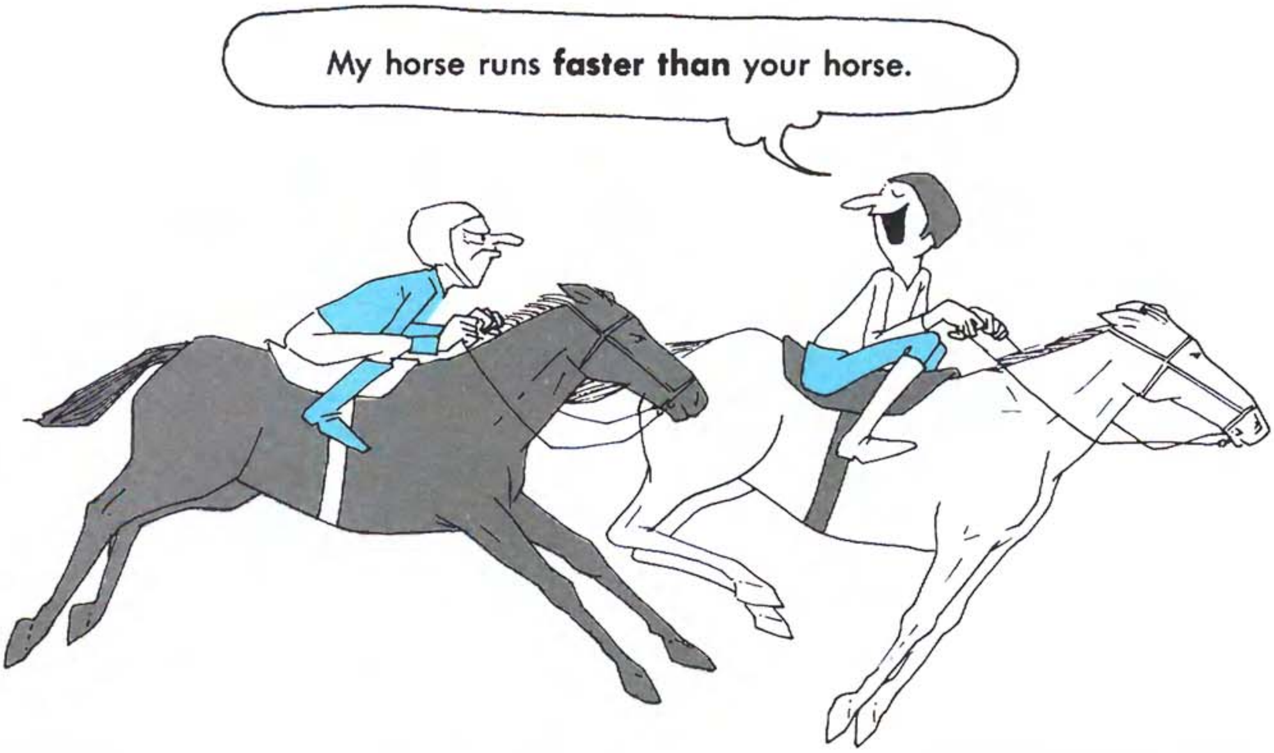
COMPARING THINGS USING ADVERBS

ADVERBS MAY BE USED TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH EACH OTHER.



well — better than — the best

YOU CAN USE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.
IF IT IS A SHORT ADVERB NOT ENDING IN LY,
USE ADVERB + ER + THAN.



DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: *late* later than

1. long ______________________
2. near ______________________
3. loud ______________________
4. short ______________________
5. hard ______________________
6. fast ______________________
7. quick ______________________
8. soon ______________________

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: *A shot usually works* __quicker than__ *a pill.*
(quick)

1. Snow melts ______________________ ice.
(fast)





2. The people are talking ______________________ the speaker.
(loud)

WHEN YOU COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH AN ADVERB ENDING IN LY, USE MORE + ADVERB + THAN.



The man walked **more feebly than** his wife.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: *clearly* more clearly than

1. easily ____________________
2. angrily ____________________
3. loosely ____________________
4. doubtfully ____________________
5. promptly ____________________
6. beautifully ____________________
7. neatly ____________________
8. gently ____________________
9. jokingly ____________________
10. happily ____________________

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: *The young man spoke* ___more rudely than___ *his father.*
(rudely)



1. The wife acted ______________________ her husband at the party.
(shyly)



2. The small dog barked ______________________ the big one.
(noisily)

DIRECTIONS: **WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.**

Example: soon sooner than ______ richly more richly than

1. fast	______	13. openly	______
2. weakly	______	14. late	______
3. rapidly	______	15. sweetly	______
4. near	______	16. innocently	______
5. timidly	______	17. quickly	______
6. hard	______	18. long	______
7. seriously	______	19. gracefully	______
8. lively	______	20. roughly	______
9. quick	______	21. kindly	______
10. pleasingly	______	22. gently	______
11. short	______	23. loud	______
12. hurriedly	______	24. warmly	______

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: The lioness fought more bravely than *the lion.*
(bravely)

1. Mr. Clark flew the plane ______________________ his teacher.
(cautiously)

2. The second bolt of lightning struck ______________________ the first one.
(near)

3. Mrs. Watson saves money ______________________ her husband.
(easily)

4. I fell ______________________ you did on the ice.
(hard)

5. The younger team played ______________________ the older one.
(eagerly)

6. The new teacher planned her lesson ______________________ anyone.
(carefully)

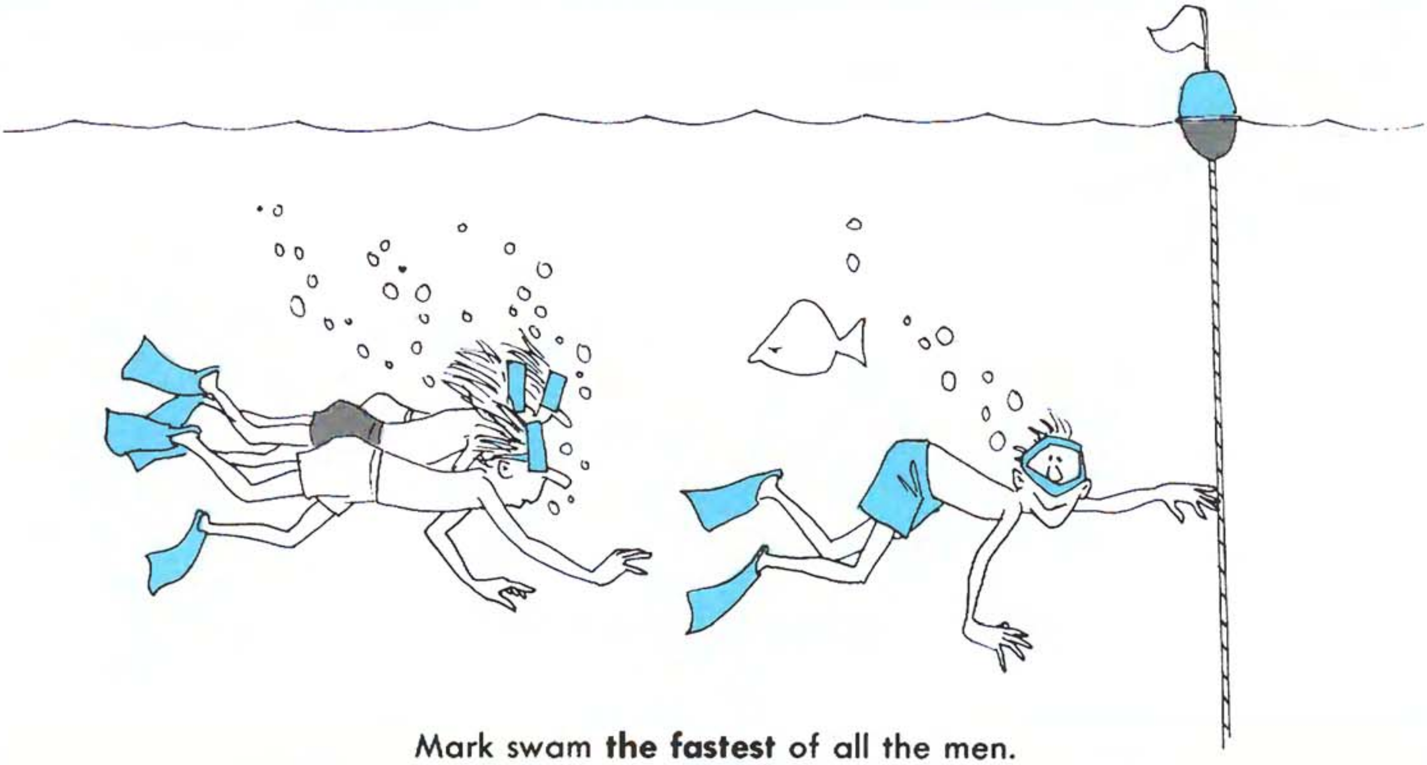
7. The police arrived at the accident ______________________ the ambulance.
(soon)

8. The women helped clean up ______________________ the men.
(willingly)

9. You move around ______________________ I do.
(slowly)

10. The carpenter made the front door ______________________ the back door.
(short)

YOU CAN USE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS. IF IT IS A SHORT ADVERB NOT ENDING IN LY,
USE THE + ADVERB + EST.



Mark swam **the fastest** of all the men.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: soon *the soonest*

1. near ____________
2. short ____________
3. fast ____________
4. late ____________
5. long ____________
6. loud ____________
7. hard ____________
8. quick ____________

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: The striped kitten meowed ___the loudest___ *of the five kittens.*
(loud)



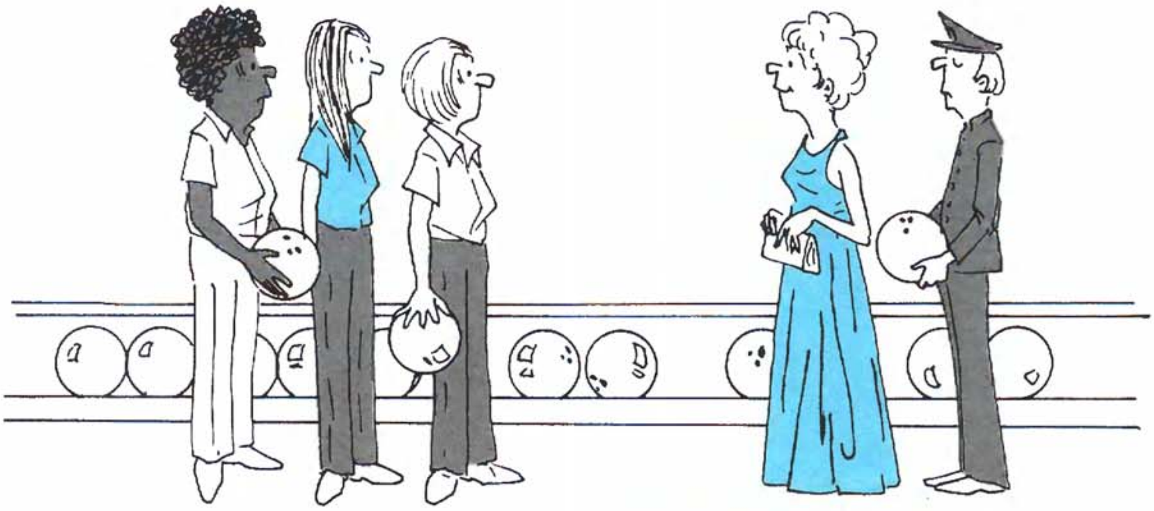
1. Max worked ____________________ of the three mechanics.
(hard)



2. Sally slept ____________________ of the girls on their trip.
(long)

WHEN YOU COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH MOST ADVERBS ENDING IN LY,

USE THE + MOST + ADVERB .



Mrs. Nivens dressed **the most neatly** of the women.

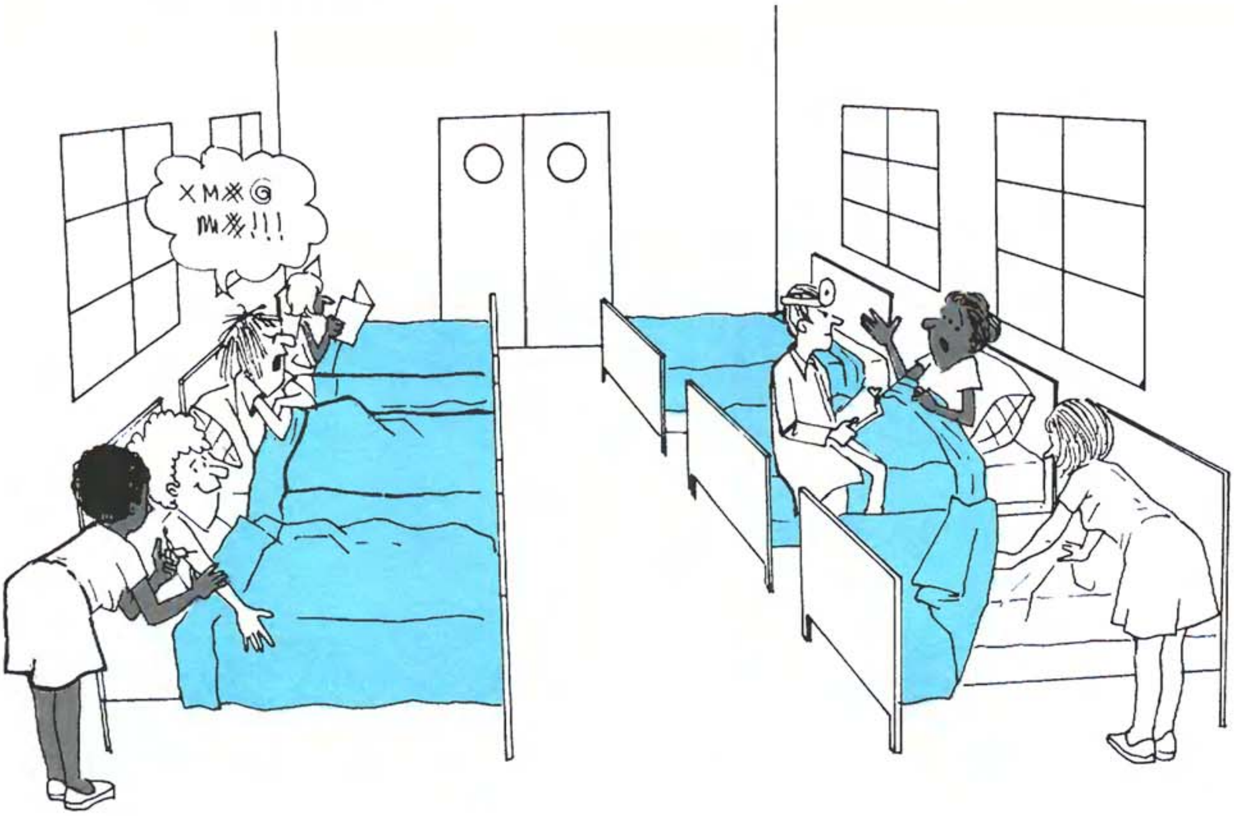
DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: *warmly* the most warmly

1. fearfully ______________________
2. powerfully ______________________
3. accidentally ______________________
4. violently ______________________
5. newly ______________________
6. diligently ______________________
7. longingly ______________________
8. peacefully ______________________
9. humorously ______________________
10. tenderly ______________________

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURE.

Example: Mrs. Ivy complains the most continously *of all the patients.*
(continuously)



1. Dr. Gant listens ______________ of all the doctors.
(attentively)

2. Mrs. Pool gives shots ______________ of all the nurses.
(painlessly)

3. Ms. Caton makes beds ______________ of all the aides.
(smoothly)

4. Ms. Smith reads ______________ of all the women.
(eagerly)

DIRECTIONS: **WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.**

Example: roughly *the most roughly* short *the shortest*

1. hungrily ______
2. readily ______
3. long ______
4. bitterly ______
5. softly ______
6. near ______
7. effectively ______
8. soon ______
9. quick ______
10. anxiously ______
11. loud ______
12. stupidly ______
13. poorly ______
14. hard ______
15. selfishly ______
16. fast ______
17. briefly ______
18. dully ______
19. respectfully ______
20. late ______
21. smoothly ______
22. noisily ______
23. eagerly ______
24. promptly ______

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.

Example: Dr. Radowitz jogged the fastest *of the five teachers.*
(fast)

1. These shoes fit ____________________ of all my shoes.
(comfortably)

2. The Cowleys arrived ____________________ of all the guests.
(soon)

3. Mr. Dunn drives ____________________ of the four people in the car.
(cautiously)

4. Ms. Olney wished for a raise ____________________ of all the employees.
(hopefully)

5. The Senator spoke ____________________ of all the people at the rally.
(short)

6. Her husband watched the dancer ____________________ of all the audience.
(admiringly)

7. Who always sleeps ____________________ of all your family?
(late)

8. Mr. Benny spent ____________________ of the people on the tour bus.
(sparingly)

9. Our youngest son keeps his room ____________________ of our three children.
(tidily)

10. Bill started ____________________ of all the runners in the relay.
(quick)

DIRECTIONS: **WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS.**
A (2) MEANS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.
A (3) MEANS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE.

Example: *(2) sadly* more sadly than *(3) hard* the hardest

1. (2) soon ____________________
2. (3) lively ____________________
3. (2) snugly ____________________
4. (3) fast ____________________
5. (3) harshly ____________________
6. (2) near ____________________
7. (3) coldly ____________________
8. (2) warmly ____________________
9. (2) gently ____________________
10. (3) loud ____________________
11. (3) willingly ____________________
12. (2) long ____________________
13. (2) feebly ____________________
14. (3) quick ____________________
15. (2) richly ____________________
16. (3) eagerly ____________________
17. (3) short ____________________
18. (2) late ____________________
19. (2) cheaply ____________________
20. (3) noisily ____________________

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: Mr. Santo drove more cautiously than Mr. Banks.
(cautiously)

1. Ms. Storey spoke ______________________ of all the workers.
(courteously)

2. The champion fought ______________________ the young boxer.
(hard)

3. You helped the needy family ______________________ I did.
(cheerfully)

4. That hurricane struck ______________________ of all recent storms.
(powerfully)

5. Your son walked ______________________ you did to the edge of the cliff.
(near)

6. I usually eat ______________________ my friend.
(hurriedly)

7. The cheerleader yelled ______________________ the rest of the people.
(loud)

8. Our club gave ______________________ the other club.
(generously)

9. The nurse wrote ______________________ the doctor.
(neatly)

10. Mr. Tullis worked ______________________ of the people in his department.
(long)

SOME ADVERBS ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE SHORT ADVERBS AND THE LY ADVERBS IN COMPARING PEOPLE OR THINGS. THEY ARE CALLED IRREGULAR ADVERBS.

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

ADVERBS	COMPARING TWO	COMPARING THREE OR MORE
little	less than	the least
badly	worse than	the worst
well	better than	the best
much	more than	the most
some	more than	the most
far	farther than	the farthest

DIRECTIONS: USE THE CORRECT IRREGULAR ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: The woman exercises more than *her husband.*
(much)

1. Mr. Fonsworth walked ________________ of all the hiking club members.
(far)

2. Their older child behaves ________________ their younger one.
(badly)

3. Ms. Pulley is trained ________________ of all the bus drivers.
(little)

4. The new student daydreamed ________________ of the 30 students.
(much)

5. Your sister plays the guitar ________________ you do.
(well)

6. My assistant complained ________________ I did about the weather.
(some)

DIRECTIONS: USE THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME ARE SHORT ADVERBS, SOME END IN LY, AND SOME ARE IRREGULAR.

Example: Mrs. Teague fingerspelled the most correctly *of all the group.*
(correctly)

1. The coach left the room ____________ the team.
   (hastily)

2. Mr. Rawls arrived ____________ of all the speakers.
   (late)

3. You can throw a football ____________ I can.
   (far)

4. Max grew ____________ his twin brother.
   (short)

5. Mrs. Sutton writes ____________ of all the reporters at the paper.
   (well)

6. The tiny bird flew ____________ the large bird.
   (swiftly)

7. That team played ____________ of the four teams in the play-offs.
   (badly)

8. Does Superman move ____________ a speeding bullet?
   (fast)

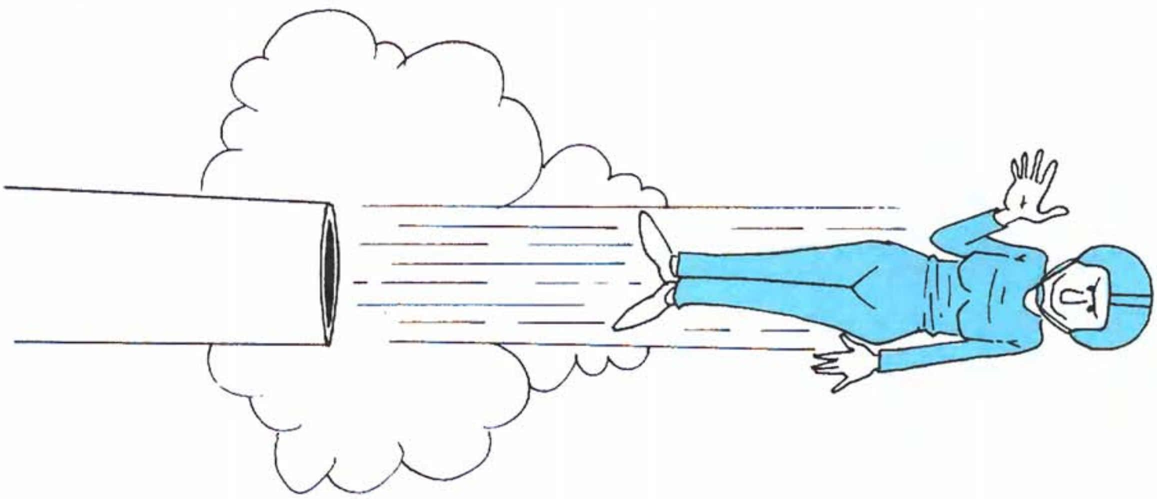
9. The President spoke ____________ the Governor.
   (briefly)

10. The men sold ____________ the women during the candy sale.
    (little)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE THE CORRECT ADVERBS IN THE STORY TO COMPARE THE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: Kitty is a small woman. She is only 5'2" tall and weighs

less than *a hundred-pound bag of sugar.*
(little)



In many ways, Kitty O'Neal is a big person. She is Hollywood's most outstanding stunt woman. She lives ____________ (daringly) any other woman in her kind of work. She takes the place of actresses during dangerous parts in movies and television programs. Kitty performs ____________ (bravely) of all. She drives cars which explode and turn over; she has her clothing set on fire; she falls off tall buildings. In 1976 and 1977, Kitty set two records. First, she drove a car ____________ (fast) any other woman on Earth. Then, she fell ____________ (far) of all women who do stunts. Kitty overcame a real handicap to be what she is today. She has been totally deaf since she was 4 months old!

ADVERB CLAUSES

AN **ADVERB CLAUSE** DOES NOT MAKE SENSE BY ITSELF.
IT MUST BE PART OF A SENTENCE.



Mrs. Foster is singing **because she is happy.**

A CLAUSE IS A GROUP OF WORDS HAVING A SUBJECT AND A VERB.
THE SUBJECT TELLS WHO OR WHAT DID SOMETHING.
THE VERB TELLS WHAT THE SUBJECT DID.



VERB

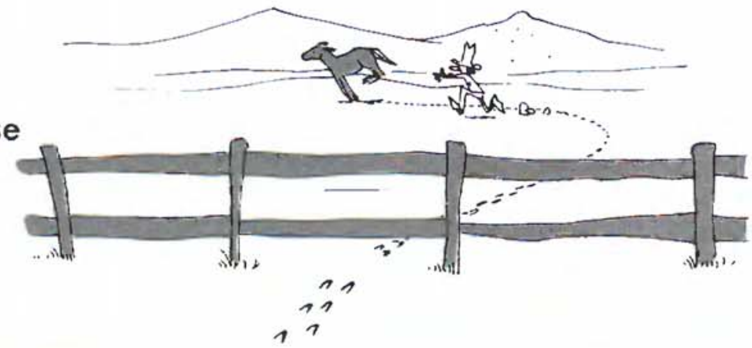
the family walked to the library = clause

SUBJECT

VERB

after the horse jumped the fence = clause

SUBJECT



DIRECTIONS: PUT C NEXT TO EACH CLAUSE.
DRAW ONE LINE UNDER THE SUBJECT AND TWO LINES UNDER THE VERB.

Example: ______ *by the tall tree*

__C__ the lawyer asked a question

1. ______ since the team won the game
2. ______ under the bridge
3. ______ where the accident happened
4. ______ before the man spoke
5. ______ with the teacher
6. ______ because Ann arrived late
7. ______ in the rain
8. ______ so that Bill could read

A SENTENCE MAY HAVE MORE THAN ONE CLAUSE.



The Mayor spoke briefly because the Governor was sick.

CLAUSE CLAUSE

DIRECTIONS: **PUT 1 NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WHICH IS ONE CLAUSE.**
PUT 2 NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WHICH HAS TWO CLAUSES.

Example: __2__ *The child was happy when her parents returned.*

__1__ *The glass fell off the table.*

1. ____ The sun was shining when we left home.

2. ____ Mrs. Silverman baked an apple pie and a chocolate cake.

3. ____ I can't go to the party if I work late.

4. ____ Mr. Thomas works at night so he can go to college.

5. ____ The cat stayed out all night.

6. ____ The new man worked at the computer yesterday.

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF CLAUSES. AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE IS A COMPLETE THOUGHT. IT MAKES SENSE BY ITSELF.

The birds were singing this morning while I was in bed.



DIRECTIONS: PUT ✓ NEXT TO EACH INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: ___✓___ *the students watched the movie*

______ *unless the game is postponed*

1. ______ while the people cheered
2. ______ you learned how to drive
3. ______ the sailors marched in the parade
4. ______ as the crow flies
5. ______ the plane flew over our house
6. ______ until the lake freezes
7. ______ because the electricity was off
8. ______ the men and women ran a race

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: Mr. Rizor won't go unless his wife goes with him.

1. The driver stopped when he saw the train.
2. Dr. Cline talked while she cleaned my teeth.
3. Mr. Ford went to work early so he could get off early.
4. The roses were beautiful until the wind damaged them.
5. The grass died where I saw the UFO.
6. The students danced all night after they finished their exams.
7. The dog won't bite as long as its owner is here.
8. Ms. Bateman wants to go to Florida so she can visit her friends.
9. The bus left before the man arrived at the station.
10. Mrs. Rogers turned off the TV since she had seen the movie.
11. Mike cleaned his room although he wanted to play ball.
12. You will fail the course unless you study.

THE OTHER KIND OF CLAUSE IS A DEPENDENT CLAUSE. IT IS AN INCOMPLETE THOUGHT. IT MUST BE JOINED TO AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE TO MAKE SENSE.



We left the park when the rain started.

INDEPENDENT DEPENDENT

DIRECTIONS: PUT D NEXT TO EACH DEPENDENT CLAUSE.
PUT I NEXT TO EACH INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: __D__ *since the clock was slow*

__I__ *it snowed all night*

1. _____ the baby cried for an hour
2. _____ if the clouds go away
3. _____ my car would not start
4. _____ so that he could cash a check
5. _____ whenever she sees a snake
6. _____ the police were very helpful
7. _____ as the alarm went off
8. _____ you ate two sandwiches
9. _____ the secretary typed the letter
10. _____ because the lights were on

DIRECTIONS: DRAW ONE LINE UNDER THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE. DRAW TWO LINES UNDER THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: Ms. Spott gave Mr. Johns the letter after she typed it.

1. My brother hasn't written since he moved to California.

2. Mr. Morris will keep the baby while Mrs. Morris shops.

3. Your neighbors will help if you need them.

4. The picnic will begin at 6:00 unless it rains.

5. Mr. Ricker mowed the lawn before he ate dinner.

6. She waited so Ann could walk with her.

7. The Smokes will buy another car when their children are older.

8. Ms. Frances stayed in bed because she was sick.

9. Bob read until his friend called.

10. I didn't do well on the test although I studied.

11. The sheep won't drink where the water flows swiftly.

12. Mrs. Vaughn borrowed some money so that she could buy her lunch.

SOME DEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE ADVERB CLAUSES.

Adverb clauses begin with these words:

after	that
although	though
as	unless
as long as	until
because	when
before	whenever
if	where
since	wherever
so	while
so that	



The children played while their parents worked.

ADVERB CLAUSE

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE WORD WHICH BEGINS THE ADVERB CLAUSE.

Example: The people clapped as the play ended.

1. I always laugh whenever I hear the joke.

2. Mr. Carson spoke because the woman looked like a former classmate.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Kapps can't leave until the babysitter arrives.

4. Ralph bought a guitar so he can learn to play for his wife.

5. The letter carrier fell where the water had frozen on the sidewalk.

6. My grandparents usually get up before the sun comes up.

ADVERB CLAUSES MAY ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS . . .

WHEN? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH AFTER, BEFORE, SINCE, UNTIL, WHEN, WHILE.

WHERE? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH THAT, WHERE, WHEREVER.

WHY? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH BECAUSE, SINCE, SO, SO THAT.



The Sanders bought a house before school started.

WHEN?

The street ends where they bought their house.

WHERE?

The Sanders bought a house so that they would be nearer a school.

WHY?

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE. WRITE WHEN, WHERE, OR WHY TO TELL WHICH QUESTION THE CLAUSE ANSWERS.

Example: ___why___ *Mr. Foster went to school because he wanted a degree.*

1. __________ Mr. Evans hasn't bowled since he broke his leg.

2. __________ Mrs. Poole went to the dentist because she lost a filling.

3. __________ I live where my parents used to live.

4. __________ Mr. Gail worked in a grocery store while he was in high school.

5. __________ The group will eat wherever the committee decides to go.

6. __________ The Nabors went on a diet so they could lose weight.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE WORD WHICH WILL ANSWER THE QUESTION NEXT TO THE SENTENCE.

Example: ***when?*** *The traffic moved slowly (where, after, since) the light changed.*

1. **where?** The dog jumped (where, because, after) the fence was broken.
2. **why?** Our team won (when, that, because) they tried harder.
3. **when?** Mrs. Bledsoe rested briefly (so, before, where) she ate lunch.
4. **when?** Mr. Herzog gradually woke up (that, because, when) the radio came on.
5. **where?** The bus broke down (where, since, while) the road divided.
6. **why?** I had to clean my shoes (when, wherever, because) I stepped in the mud.
7. **when?** Mr. and Mrs. Newby talked (where, while, since) the baby was sleeping.
8. **why?** Ms. Lin bought a camera (so that, where, before) she can take pictures.
9. **where?** The Lawsons stop (when, so, wherever) they find a good place to camp.
10. **why?** The plumber went to his truck (while, so that, that) he could get a wrench.
11. **when?** The men played football (until, so, where) the sun went down.
12. **where?** The police checked the place (since, while, that) the accident happened.

YOU CAN WRITE ADVERB CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH SO OR SO THAT ANOTHER WAY. LEAVE OUT SOME WORDS AND USE THE WORD TO.



Mr. Reddy went shopping so that he could buy some pants.

Mr. Reddy went shopping to buy some pants.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE. WRITE THE ADVERB CLAUSE ANOTHER WAY BELOW THE SENTENCE.

Example: I went to bed earlier so that I could get more sleep.

to get more sleep

1. Mrs. Hooper wants to buy some seeds so that she can plant a garden.

___

2. Mr. Newsom bought a small car so that he can save gas.

___

3. I called the doctor so that I could make an appointment.

___

4. Ms. Kyle will cash a check so that she can buy some shoes.

___

5. You read the book so that you could write a report about it.

___

AN ADVERB CLAUSE MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT A VERB.



Mr. and Mrs. Burke stopped because they saw a snake.



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE.
DRAW AN ARROW TO THE VERB IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: We washed dishes after our guests went home.

1. The students stayed until the teacher left.

2. Their mother rested while the children cleaned the house.

3. I drink milk because I like the taste of it.

4. Mrs. Teague will go to the party if she is well.

5. The cat purrs when it is happy.

6. The Lovetts will stay home unless they go out to eat.

AN **ADVERB CLAUSE** MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT AN **ADJECTIVE.**



The boy was sick after he ate the green apples.

ADJ — ADVERB CLAUSE

DIRECTIONS: **DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE. DRAW AN ARROW TO THE ADJECTIVE IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.**

Example: *Ms. Haller was hungry although she ate breakfast.*

1. I am tired because I worked hard today.

2. Mr. Vance has been happy since he got the new job.

3. The woman was angry after someone stole her car.

4. The music was too loud until Bea turned it down.

5. You will be cold if you go outside.

6. Mrs. Warner was comfortable so she went to sleep.

DIRECTIONS: USE THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE ADVERB CLAUSES. DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE CLAUSE TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: They will read ___if___ *they don't go to the movie.*

WORDS TO HELP YOU

after	before	that	whenever
although	if	though	where
as	since	unless	wherever
as long as	so	until	while
because	so that	when	

1. Those plants will die ________________ you water them.

2. Mrs. Smith went to the game ________________ she was very tired.

3. That new couple has not met anyone ________________ they moved here.

4. I talked to the injured child ________________ we waited for the ambulance.

5. We ate the watermelon ________________ we were hungry.

6. The Mahon's son delivers papers ________________ he gets out of school.

7. He will keep on playing poker ________________ he has any money.

8. They turned off the air conditioner ________________ they could save money.

   Now write the sentence another way:

   They turned off the air conditioner ________________ save money.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE EACH ADVERB CLAUSE BY WRITING THE SUBJECT OF THE CLAUSE, ITS VERB, OR THE WORD WHICH JOINS IT TO THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: *Some passengers stood up before* <u>the plane</u> *stopped.*

The apples were green <u>when</u> *the wind blew them off the tree.*

The men talked roughly until they <u>saw</u> *the women.*

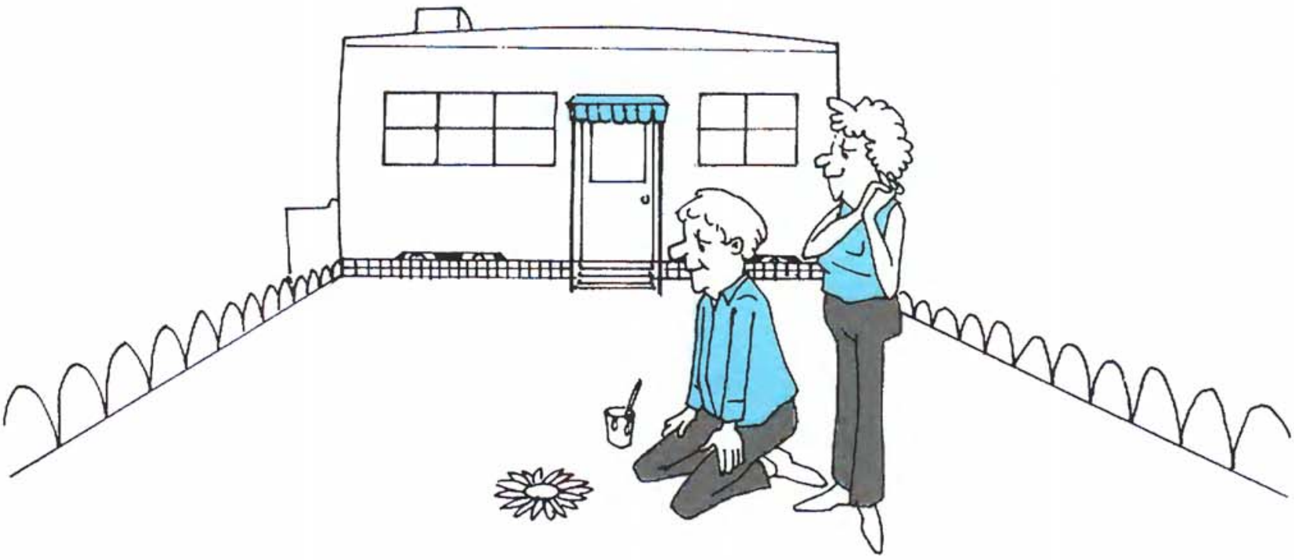
1. The Roberts stayed in their car until the ______________ stopped.
2. You can see the President if you ______________ here at the corner.
3. The judge plans to retire ______________ he becomes 65.
4. Mrs. Wynn can't drive today because ______________ is out of gas.
5. Mr. Barber will miss the play ______________ he buys a ticket now.
6. Some people try to exercise at night ______________ they go to bed.
7. The woman fainted and fell where I ______________ her.
8. The librarian can't read since ______________ are at home.
9. His wife slept ______________ the man watched the game.
10. Ms. Hardy bought lettuce so that she ______________ a salad.

    Now write the sentence another way:

    Ms. Hardy bought lettuce ______________ a salad.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A WORD TO COMPLETE EACH ADVERB CLAUSE IN THE STORY.

Example: Would you like a lawn which is always green? You can have one
__unless_____ you like a lawn that is also soft!

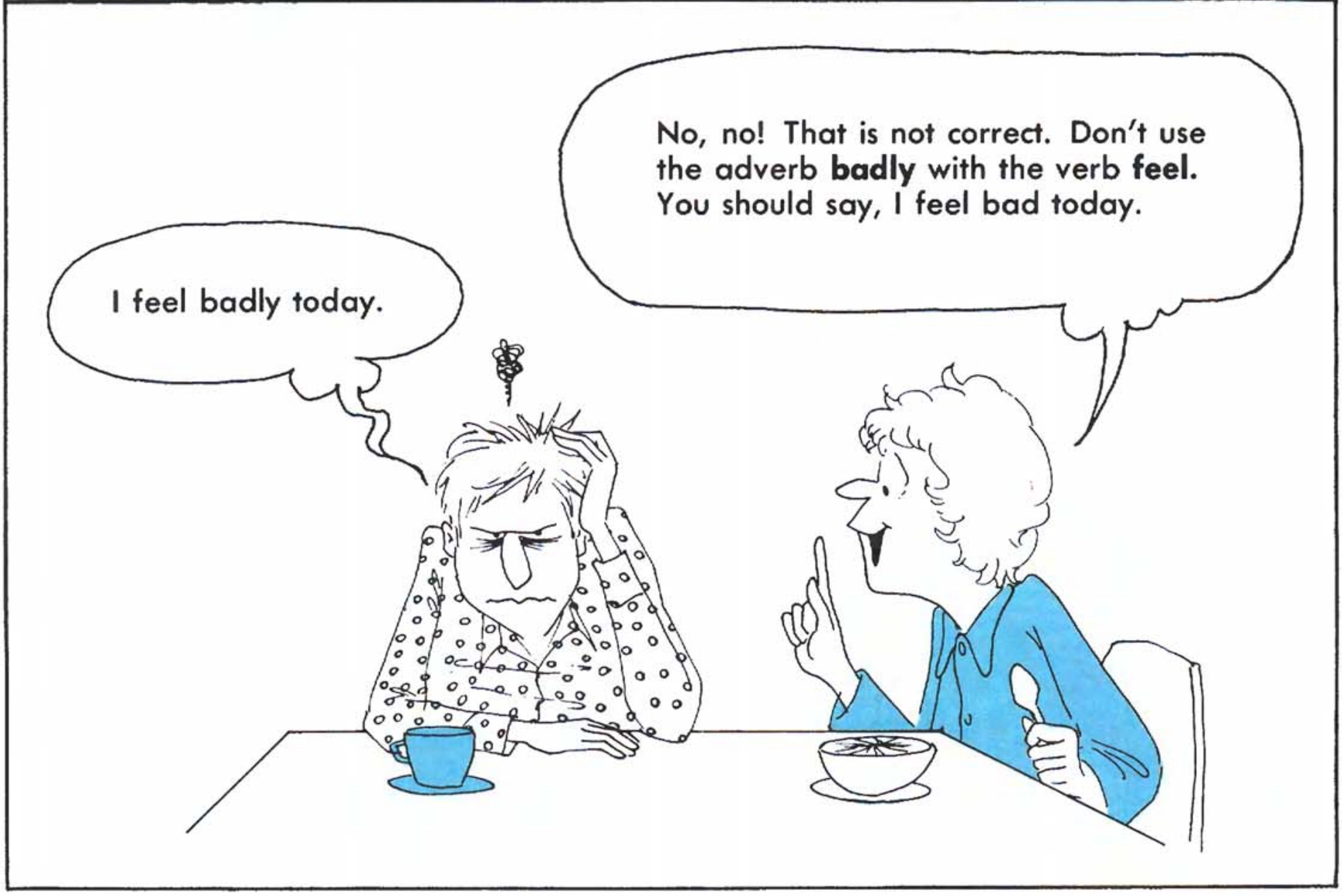


Some people have lawns which are always green and need no work. People seem to like them especially ________________ they retire. They make their green "lawns" with cement ________________ the lawns only have to be swept. The people don't ever have to mow the grass or pull weeds out of it ________________ they keep their cement "lawn".

One couple had a beautiful green cement "lawn." However, they became unhappy with it ________________ it was too perfect. The couple decided they would be happier ________________ the "lawn" didn't look so perfect. What did they do? They painted a dandelion in the center of their "lawn"!

WRITING SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS

USE ADVERBS AND ADVERB CLAUSES CORRECTLY WHEN YOU WRITE SENTENCES.



REMEMBER: ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT VERBS, ADJECTIVES, OR OTHER ADVERBS.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE ADVERBS AND SOME OTHER WORDS IN YOUR ANSWERS.

Example: (very, politely) Mr. Tyson answered his boss very politely.

1. (rather, suddenly) The train stopped ____________________

2. (quite) My nephew is ____________________

3. (soon) The bus driver will arrive ____________________

4. (longingly) The child looked ____________________

5. (here, there) You may sit ____________________

6. (too, noisily) That man ate ____________________

7. (slightly) The band was ____________________

8. (very) Mrs. Thorton is ____________________

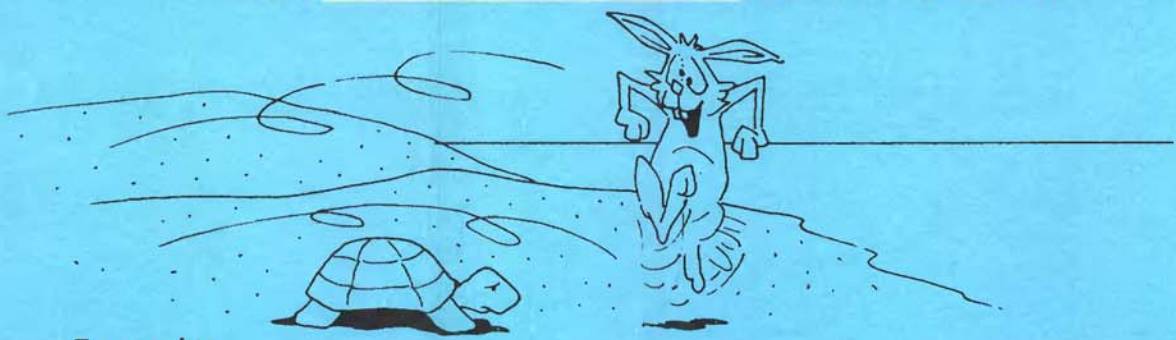
9. (accidently) The doctor fell ____________________

10. (very, well) I write ____________________

11. (beautifully) The pianist played ____________________

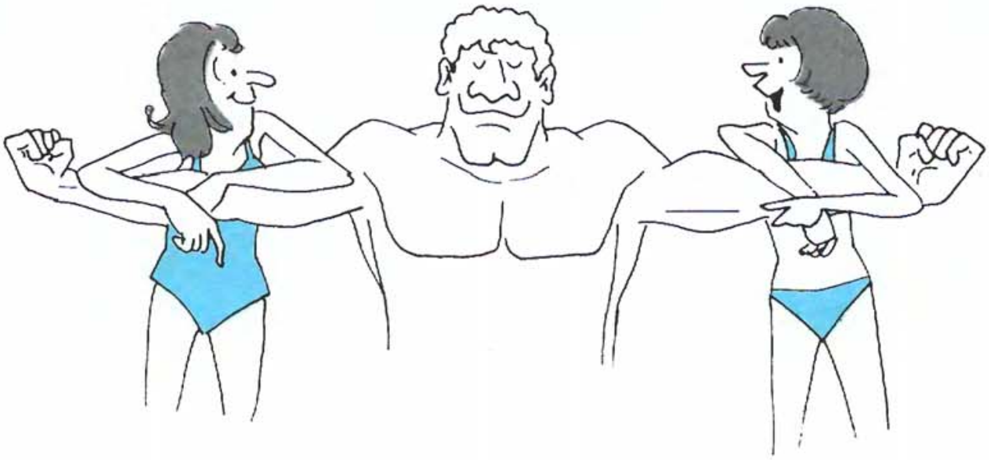
12. (somewhat) The plumbers were ____________________

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ONE SENTENCE ABOUT EACH PICTURE. USE ONE OR MORE ADVERBS IN EACH SENTENCE.

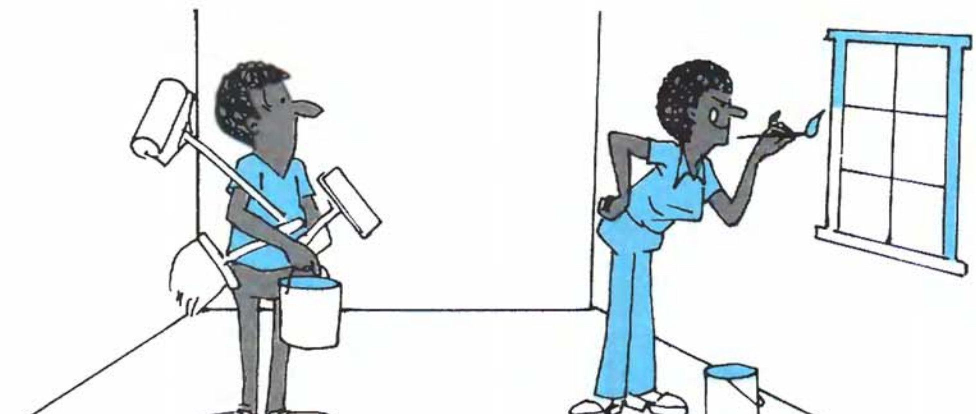


Example:

The turtle is crawling slowly on the beach.



1. ______________________________



2. ______________________________

REMEMBER: TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS USING ADVERBS . . .

TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS	THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS
SHORT ADVERB + ER + THAN	THE + SHORT ADVERB + EST
MORE + LY ADVERB + THAN	THE + MOST + LY ADVERB

SOME ADVERBS DO NOT HAVE RULES . . .

LITTLE	LESS	LEAST
WELL	BETTER	BEST

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE USING THE ADVERB TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS. THE NUMBER TELLS WHETHER TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE.

Example: *(2) Mrs. Henson walks* slower than her husband.
(slow)

1. (3) The cheerleaders shouted ____________________
(loud)

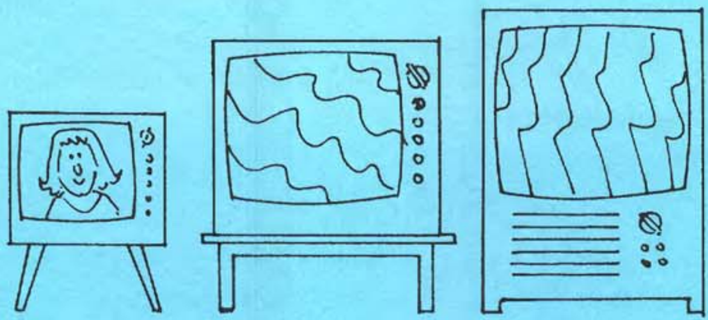
2. (2) The Scotts acted ____________________
(neighborly)

3. (2) Our pitcher threw the ball ____________________
(hard)

4. (3) Their girl behaved ____________________
(courteously)

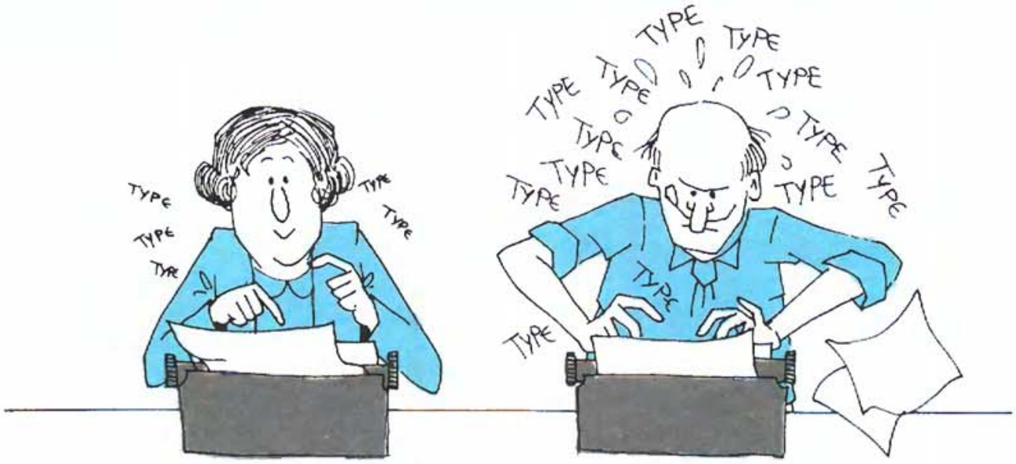
5. (2) Dr. Burke taught ____________________
(interestingly)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE AN **ADVERB** TO COMPARE THE PEOPLE OR THINGS.



Example:

The smallest television works the best of the televisions.



1. ______



2. ______

REMEMBER: ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW? WHEN? WHERE? HOW MUCH? AND HOW MANY TIMES?

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION. USE AN ADVERB IN EACH ANSWER.

Example: Where do you study at night?

I usually go to the library and study there.

1. How did the Scouts march in the parade?

   The Scouts marched in the parade ______________________________

2. When will the Bonhams go to Arizona?

   They will go to Arizona ______________________________

3. How many times does the teacher give tests at night school?

   The teacher gives tests at night school ______________________________

4. Where do you sit in your office?

   I sit ______________________ in my office.

5. How (much) brightly was the moon shining?

   The moon was shining ______________________________

6. When can we play Monopoly?

   We can play Monopoly ______________________________

7. How did Mr. Page answer the questions?

   He answered the questions ______________________________

8. Where will Mrs. Steele plant the tulip bulbs?

   She will plant the tulip bulbs ______________________________

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOUT EACH PICTURE. USE AN ADVERB IN YOUR ANSWER.



Example:

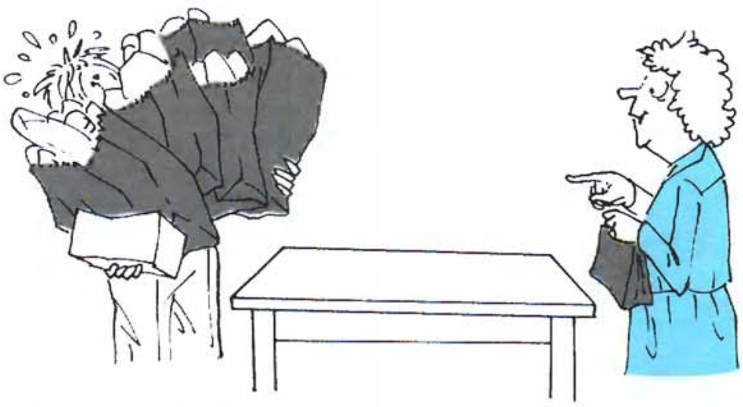
When are you leaving for work?

I must leave for work immediately.



1. How do your new shoes fit?

____



2. Where shall I put the groceries?

____

REMEMBER : ADVERB CLAUSES ARE INCOMPLETE THOUGHTS IN SENTENCES.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The woman screamed because she was afraid of the snake.

1. The lawyer forgot the question after ______________________

2. Mr. and Mrs. Stout ate while ______________________

3. The tomato plants will freeze unless ______________________

4. I will drive if ______________________

5. The lady golfer won five tournaments before ______________________

6. The children ran to school since ______________________

7. The engineer stopped when ______________________

8. Ms. Rothe sold the car because ______________________

9. Mr. Burns worked in the garden until ______________________

10. The Trujillos stayed home so that ______________________

Now write the sentence another way:

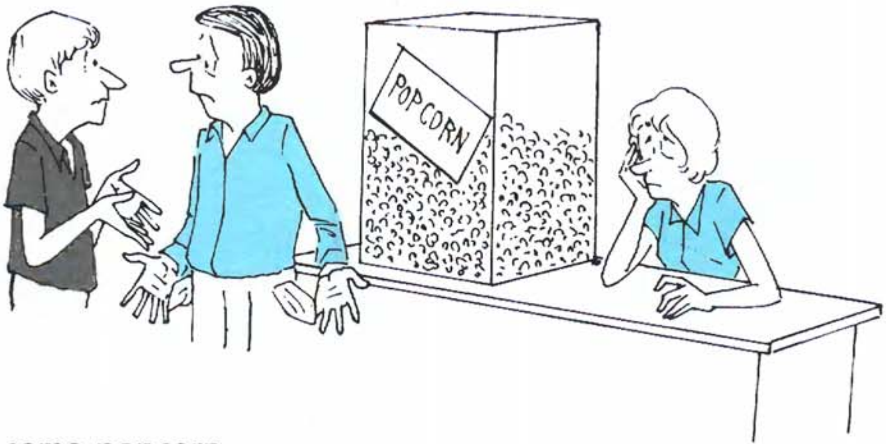
The Trujillos stayed home ______________________

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE WITH AN ADVERB CLAUSE ABOUT EACH PICTURE.



Example: *Let's go in the movie.*

I will go if you will buy my ticket.



1. The boys want some popcorn.

____



2. Are you ready to leave?

____

REMEMBER: ADVERB CLAUSES ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE WHICH HAS AN ADVERB CLAUSE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION.
IF YOU USE A SO THAT CLAUSE, WRITE THE SENTENCE TWO WAYS.

Example: *When did Mark leave the house?*

Mark left the house after he ate lunch.

Why did Sheila go to the library?

Sheila went to the library so that she could get a book.

She went to the library to get a book.

1. Where did you find the purse?

____

2. Why is Mr. Reaves learning to type?

____

3. When will Betty's friend arrive?

____

4. When did Mrs. Lawson write the poem?

____

5. Why did you buy a bicycle?

____

____

DIRECTIONS: WRITE TWO SENTENCES ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE ADVERBS OR ADVERB CLAUSES IN THE SENTENCES.



Example:

The people were eating when the fire started.

They left the cafe quickly and quietly.



1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________



1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

DIRECTIONS: WRITE FIVE OR MORE SENTENCES ABOUT THE PICTURE. USE ADVERBS OR ADVERB CLAUSES IN YOUR SENTENCES.



EXPRESSIONS

TRY TO USE THESE EXPRESSIONS SOMETIMES.

bear in mind

Means: keep remembering



get ahead

Means: become successful



Ms. Wills hopes to get ahead as a movie star.

get the feel of

Means: become used to something



After two days, Mrs. Ervin got the feel of the new electric typewriter.

have one's hands full

Means: be very busy



Mr. Damone has his hands full while his wife is sick.

ANSWER BOOK

The answers for this book begin on the following page. The pages can be removed and stapled together before the student begins to work in the workbook.

Answers to page 2

1. quietly	9. smart	17. only	25. beautiful
2. happy	10. quickly	18. hardly	26. finally
3. merrily	11. rapid	19. easy	27. bravely
4. vivid	12. sadly	20. sourly	28. bright
5. new	13. cheaply	21. sweet	29. clear
6. silently	14. kind	22. warm	30. cheerfully
7. openly	15. feeble	23. sweetly	31. doubtful
8. dizzy	16. angrily	24. entirely	32. idly

Answers to page 3

1. adv	here	9. adv	just	17. adv	joyfully
2. ______	soft	10. ______	fierce	18. adv	there
3. adv	exactly	11. adv	once	19. ______	painless
4. ______	delicious	12. ______	mental	20. ______	heavy
5. adv	weakly	13. ______	strange	21. adv	so
6. adv	often	14. adv	poorly	22. adv	now
7. adv	too	15. adv	very	23. ______	cheerful
8. ______	lazy	16. ______	brief	24. adv	rather

Answers to page 4

1. too dirty	too
2. think carefully	carefully
3. not here but there	not here there
4. rather vividly	rather vividly
5. now and then	now then
6. gave so generously	so generously
7. talked very foolishly	very foolishly
8. will go later	later
9. gently rubbed	gently
10. often takes a nap	often
11. quite upset	quite
12. wait patiently and cheerfully	patiently cheerfully
13. wrote again and again	again again
14. somewhat carelessly	somewhat carelessly
15. almost cried	almost

Answers to page 5

1. verb Mr. Johnson plays the guitar very well.
2. adv Mrs. Garcia walked hurriedly along the dark street.
3. adv Our daughter swims well, but she can't dive.
4. adj The tree in the front yard is quite old.
5. verb The children carefully painted their club house.

Answers to page 6

1. The soldiers **fought** bravely at Bunker Hill.
2. Only two students **answered** the question correctly.
3. The sun **shone** brightly on the crowded beach.
4. James often **missed** class in summer school.
5. The Tysons **have been** happily **married** for 25 years.
6. The bus almost **hit** the dog in the street.

Answers to page 7

1. I am quite **happy** with your offer.
2. The jurors were mentally **tired** after the trial.
3. The birthday cake from the store was somewhat **dry.**
4. The new fashion model is strikingly **beautiful.**
5. Many people were clearly **bitter** about the election.
6. We picked some apples, and they were very **sweet.**

Answers to page 8

1. lightly	adv	10. patient	patiently
2. dizzy	dizzily	11. rude	rudely
3. open	openly	12. lazily	adv
4. humbly	adv	13. busy	busily
5. weakly	adv	14. idly	adv
6. helpful	helpfully	15. strange	strangely
7. proud	proudly	16. brave	bravely
8. heavily	adv	17. angrily	adv
9. entire	entirely	18. cheerful	cheerfully

Answers to page 9

1. The man seemed (honest, honestly) to most of the people.
   Ms. Comer answered (honest, honestly) on the witness stand.
2. The employee behaved (rude, rudely) toward the manager.
   The crowd became (rude, rudely) during the mayor's speech.
3. Alice looked (excited, excitedly) after the accident.
   Mr. Winn yelled (excited, excitedly) during the game.

Answers to page 10

1. Coffee always tastes (well, good) in the morning.
2. The first graders are writing (well, good) this year.
3. My grandmother looks (quite well, quite good) for her age.
4. Mr. Sands did (rather well, rather good) on his final exam.
5. Mrs. Haney's tomatoes are growing (well, good) this summer.
6. The picture seems (very well, very good) on our TV.

Answers to page 11

1. The Scouts climbed the mountain quite **easily.**

2. The young twins played so **happily** in the park.

3. Mrs. Darwin drove her new car somewhat **slowly** on the freeway.

4. The magician performed rather **well** for the hospital patients.

5. Mr. Yates described his new grandbaby very **proudly.**

Answers to page 12

1. The phone rang, and the secretary **quickly** answered it.

2. The teacher gave the class a **very** difficult test.

3. Most of the students did **quite** well on the test.

4. The living room was **uncomfortably** cold for the women.

5. The painter **completely** finished his work by noon.

6. The members of the committee arrived **promptly** for their meeting.

7. The actor spoke **too** rapidly for most of the audience.

8. Dr. Vinson was **unusually** late to work on Friday.

9. She reacted **somewhat** rudely to the suggestion.

10. Both tennis players took the game **seriously.**

11. The baby slept **very** soundly during the storm.

12. It was a **rather** hot day to work in the garden.

Answers to page 13

1. adv The birds will be flying south **quite** soon.

2. adj The crowd was **uncommonly** quiet at the game.

3. verb The man tried **desperately** to break the lock.

4. adj The explosion at the mine was **rather** loud.

5. adv The club did **very** well selling candy.

6. verb The young soldier faced the enemy **courageously.**

7. adj The new mattress was **unusually** soft.

8. verb The old woman **gradually** climbed the steep stairs.

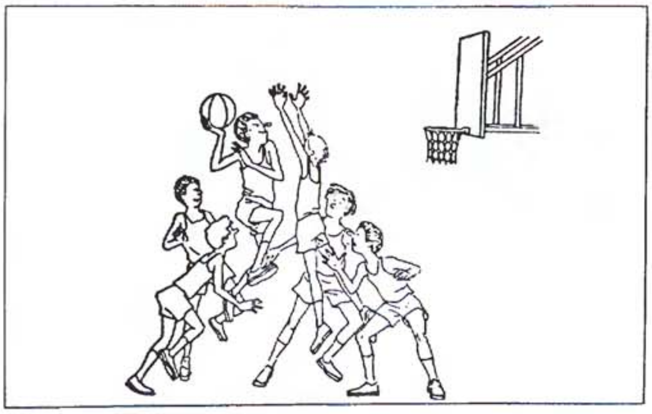
9. adv The summer months went by **so** quickly.

10. adj Ms. Gale was **somewhat** weak after her surgery.

11. verb Mr. Dotson smiled **knowingly** at his wife.

12. adv They handled the expensive dishes **rather** roughly.

Answers to page 14



Basketball began in the United States, but it is now a very popular game in many other countries also. Europe has about 40 million players. In France, the number of men players has almost doubled in 10 years.

People clearly enjoy watching basketball. The game is unusually fast and exciting compared to some other sports. With five players on each team, it is quite easy for the crowd to follow the action on the court. The fans cheer loudly when their favorite team scores.

Millions of girls and boys excitedly play the game both in and out of school. It is an inexpensive way to spend their time since they only need a ball and some kind of hoop.

Answers to page 16

1. We display our flag proudly on holidays.
2. The balloon popped loudly and scared everyone.
3. Someone was badly hurt in the accident.
4. The Rogers carefully planned their vacation.
5. My friend came quickly to help me.
6. Mr. Evans thought clearly about the problem.
7. The secretary was upset and answered the telephone rudely.
8. Ms. Watson typed the letter slowly using two fingers.
9. Peter angrily banged the door on his way out.
10. The child behaved terribly in front of guests and embarrassed the parents.

Answers to page 17

1. The two couples will go to the concert tomorrow.
2. Dr. Baker will teach a class later in the summer.
3. You must go now, or you will be late to work.
4. The children will visit their grandparents sometime in the spring.
5. The stores were closed yesterday for a holiday.
6. The mail was late, but it finally came.
7. A nurse called, and the doctor left immediately for the hospital.
8. Mrs. Easton plans to study today for tomorrow's driving test.
9. I can go camping whenever you want to go.
10. We must plant our garden soon, or it will be too dry.

Answers to page 18

1. Mr. Locke looked, but he couldn't find his keys anywhere (where).
2. The boys pitched their tents far (where) from the highway.
3. The Blocks finally (when) found a house they liked.
4. I will follow in my car wherever (where) you go in yours.
5. My friend always fishes here (where) because this is a good place.
6. Ms. Haines hid the money somewhere (where), but she can't remember where.
7. Sheryl came late (when), and the party had already started.
8. The man was cold, so he stood near (where) the fire.

Answers to page 19

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. The sun is shining very (how much) brightly.
2. The Potters only go to the movie occasionally (how many times).
3. I was quite (how much) dizzy after riding the roller coaster.
4. The cake stayed in the oven too (how much) long and burned.
5. A politician often (how many times) stops to shake hands with people.
6. Mr. Northup fell and broke his leg again (how many times).

Answers to page 20

1. *how* The children played excitedly in the snow.
2. *how* Mr. Spears thought seriously about retiring.
3. *where* Please bring the books and papers here.
4. *how much* The child was wearing rather shabby clothes.
5. *when* Mr. and Mrs. Reese are watching TV now.
6. *how* It rained gently all night.
7. *how many times* Mrs. Torrence gets angry at her dog occasionally.
8. *when* We will go to the beach later this month.
9. *how* The mother quietly rocked the baby.
10. *how many times* Her parents often take a walk in the evening.
11. *where* The President spoke to the reporters there.
12. *how much* I worked in the sun too long.

Answers to page 21

Show your answers to your teacher.

HOW?

1. ______ 3. ______ 5. ______
2. ______ 4. ______ 6. ______

WHEN?

1. ______ 3. ______ 5. ______
2. ______ 4. ______ 6. ______

WHERE?

1. ______ 3. ______ 5. ______
2. ______ 4. ______ 6. ______

HOW MUCH?

1. ______ 3. ______ 5. ______
2. ______ 4. ______ 6. ______

HOW MANY TIMES?

1. ______ 3. ______ 5. ______
2. ______ 4. ______ 6. ______

Answers to page 22

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Please plant the rosebushes *there* (where) by that fence.
2. Mr. Knowles worked *quickly* (how) and finished the job.
3. The students were *very* (how much) quiet during the speech.
4. Mrs. Ingram hopes to return to college *someday* (when).
5. The Trujillos *regularly* (how many times) eat out on Friday nights.
6. The child looked *wishfully* (how) at the bike in the window.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will make a down payment on a house *tomorrow* (when).
8. We approached the old house *quite* (how much) fearfully.
9. Mr. McDowell was willing to move *anywhere* (where) to find a job.
10. The police *wrongly* (how) suspected the man of bank robbery.

Answers to page 23

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. *very* (how much) well
2. sang *sweetly* (how)
3. sit *there* (where)
4. *rather* (how much) lovely
5. leave *soon* (when)
6. cook *again* (how many times)

Answers to page 24

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



Example: rather (how much) loud



1. speaking softly (how)



2. running quickly (how)



3. very (how much) cold

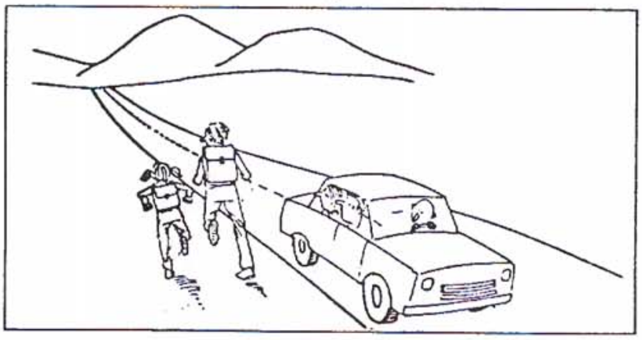
Answers to page 25

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Today is my birthday, and I feel so (how much) good.
2. The plane from Dallas will land soon (when).
3. The new people made friends quite (how much) easily in the neighborhood.
4. Tadpoles gradually (how) change and become frogs.
5. Grandparents often (how many times) spoil their grandchildren.
6. Her dress was rather (how much) old, but it looked nice.
7. It began to rain, and the people left the park very (how much) hurriedly.
8. The cat sat quietly (how) and watched the birds.
9. The car ran rather (how much) well for its age.
10. Some fruits are somewhat (how much) expensive at certain times of the year.

Answers to page 26

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

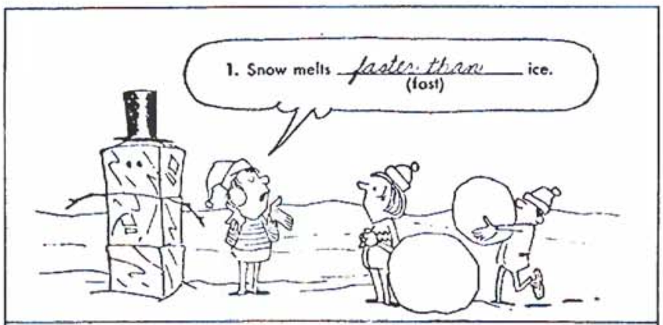


Patty's family took part regularly (how many times) in sports. She wanted to take part too. She began running gradually (how) with her father. It wasn't easy, but she didn't give up! First she ran a mile. Then she practiced patiently (how) until she ran 30 miles to her grandparents' home. Soon she ran 100 miles, later 300 miles, and finally (when) 500 miles. Her father always watched her very (how much) carefully (how) along the way. In 1977, they ran from their home in California to Oregon, a distance of 1310 miles. Epilepsy didn't stop Patty. She bravely (how) tried what seemed impossible. Perhaps her example will help others with a handicap to try something hard.

Answers to page 27

1. long longer than
2. near nearer than
3. loud louder than
4. short shorter than
5. hard harder than
6. fast faster than
7. quick quicker than
8. soon sooner than

Answers to page 29





2. The people are talking louder than (loud) the speaker.

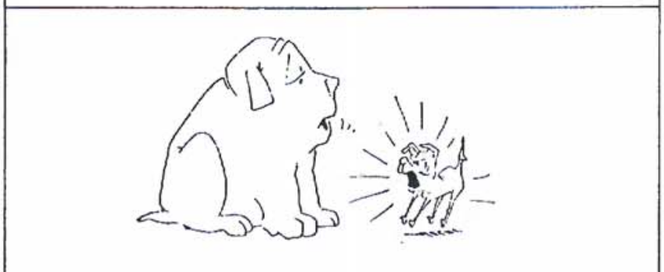
Answers to page 30

1. easily more easily than
2. angrily more angrily than
3. loosely more loosely than
4. doubtfully more doubtfully than
5. promptly more promptly than
6. beautifully more beautifully than
7. neatly more neatly than
8. gently more gently than
9. jokingly more jokingly than
10. happily more happily than

Answers to page 31



1. The wife acted more shyly than (shy~~l~~y) her husband at the party.



2. The small dog barked more noisily than (noisil~~y~~) the big one.

Answers to page 32

1. fast	faster than	13. openly	more openly than
2. weakly	more weakly than	14. late	later than
3. rapidly	more rapidly than	15. sweetly	more sweetly than
4. near	nearer than	16. innocently	more innocently than
5. timidly	more timidly than	17. quickly	more quickly than
6. hard	harder than	18. long	longer than
7. seriously	more seriously than	19. gracefully	more gracefully than
8. lively	more lively than	20. roughly	more roughly than
9. quick	quicker than	21. kindly	more kindly than
10. pleasingly	more pleasingly than	22. gently	more gently than
11. short	shorter than	23. loud	louder than
12. hurriedly	more hurriedly than	24. warmly	more warmly than

Answers to page 33

1. Mr. Clark flew the plane more cautiously than (cautiously) his teacher.
2. The second bolt of lightning struck nearer than (near) the first one.
3. Mrs. Watson saves money more easily than (easily) her husband.
4. I fell harder than (hard) you did on the ice.
5. The younger team played more eagerly than (eagerly) the older one.
6. The new teacher planned her lesson more carefully than (carefully) anyone.
7. The police arrived at the accident sooner than (soon) the ambulance.
8. The women helped clean up more willing than (willingly) the men.
9. You move around more slowly than (slowly) I do.
10. The carpenter made the front door shorter than (short) the back door.

Answers to page 34

1. near the nearest
2. short the shortest
3. fast the fastest
4. late the latest
5. long the longest
6. loud the loudest
7. hard the hardest
8. quick the quickest

Answers to page 35



1. Max worked the hardest (hard) of the three mechanics.

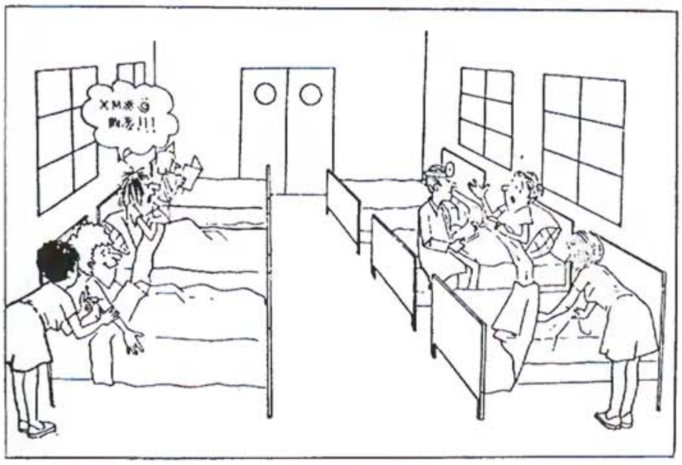


2. Sally slept the longest (long) of the girls on their trip.

Answers to page 36

1. fearfully the most fearfully
2. powerfully the most powerfully
3. accidentally the most accidentally
4. violently the most violently
5. newly the most newly
6. diligently the most diligently
7. longingly the most longingly
8. peacefully the most peacefully
9. humorously the most humorously
10. tenderly the most tenderly

Answers to page 37



1. Dr. Gant listens *the most attentively* (attentively) of all the doctors.
2. Mrs. Pool gives shots *the most painlessly* (painlessly) of all the nurses.
3. Ms. Caton makes beds *the most smoothly* (smoothly) of all the aides.
4. Ms. Smith reads *the most eagerly* (eagerly) of all the women.

Answers to page 38

1. hungrily	*the most hungrily*	13. poorly	*the most poorly*
2. readily	*the most readily*	14. hard	*the hardest*
3. long	*the longest*	15. selfishly	*the most selfishly*
4. bitterly	*the most bitterly*	16. fast	*the fastest*
5. softly	*the most softly*	17. briefly	*the most briefly*
6. near	*the nearest*	18. dully	*the most dully*
7. effectively	*the most effectively*	19. respectfully	*the most respectfully*
8. soon	*the soonest*	20. late	*the latest*
9. quick	*the quickest*	21. smoothly	*the most smoothly*
10. anxiously	*the most anxiously*	22. noisily	*the most noisily*
11. loud	*the loudest*	23. eagerly	*the most eagerly*
12. stupidly	*the most stupidly*	24. promptly	*the most promptly*

Answers to page 39

1. These shoes fit *the most comfortably* (comfortably) of all my shoes.
2. The Cowleys arrived *the soonest* (soon) of all the guests.
3. Mr. Dunn drives *the most cautiously* (cautiously) of the four people in the car.
4. Ms. Olney wished for a raise *the most hopefully* (hopefully) of all the employees.
5. The Senator spoke *the shortest* (short) of all the people at the rally.
6. Her husband watched the dancer *the most admiringly* (admiringly) of all the audience.
7. Who always sleeps *the latest* (late) of all your family?
8. Mr. Benny spent *the most sparingly* (sparingly) of the people on the tour bus.
9. Our youngest son keeps his room *the most tidily* (tidily) of our three children.
10. Bill started *the quickest* (quick) of all the runners in the relay.

Answers to page 40

1. (2) soon	*sooner than*	11. (3) willingly	*the most willingly*
2. (3) lively	*the most lively*	12. (2) long	*longer than*
3. (2) snugly	*more snugly than*	13. (2) feebly	*more feebly than*
4. (3) fast	*the fastest*	14. (3) quick	*the quickest*
5. (3) harshly	*the most harshly*	15. (2) richly	*more richly than*
6. (2) near	*nearer than*	16. (3) eagerly	*the most eagerly*
7. (3) coldly	*the most coldly*	17. (3) short	*the shortest*
8. (2) warmly	*more warmly than*	18. (2) late	*later than*
9. (2) gently	*more gently than*	19. (2) cheaply	*more cheaply than*
10. (3) loud	*the loudest*	20. (3) noisily	*the most noisily*

Answers to page 41

1. Ms. Storey spoke the most courteously (courteously) of all the workers.
2. The champion fought harder than (hard) the young boxer.
3. You helped the needy family more cheerfully than (cheerfully) I did.
4. That hurricane struck the most powerfully (powerfully) of all recent storms.
5. Your son walked nearer than (near) you did to the edge of the cliff.
6. I usually eat more hurriedly than (hurriedly) my friend.
7. The cheerleader yelled louder than (loud) the rest of the people.
8. Our club gave more generously than (generously) the other club.
9. The nurse wrote more neatly than (neatly) the doctor.
10. Mr. Tullis worked the longest (long) of the people in his department.

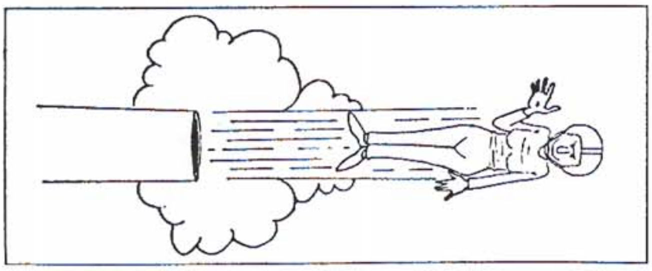
Answers to page 42

1. Mr. Fonsworth walked the farthest (far) of all the hiking club members.
2. Their older child behaves worse than (badly) their younger one.
3. Ms. Pulley is trained the least (little) of all the bus drivers.
4. The new student daydreamed the most (much) of the 30 students.
5. Your sister plays the guitar better than (well) you do.
6. My assistant complained more than (some) I did about the weather.

Answers to page 43

1. The coach left the room more hastily than (hastily) the team.
2. Mr. Rawls arrived the latest (late) of all the speakers.
3. You can throw a football farther than (far) I can.
4. Max grew shorter than (short) his twin brother.
5. Mrs. Sutton writes the best (well) of all the reporters at the paper.
6. The tiny bird flew more swiftly than (swiftly) the large bird.
7. That team played the worst (badly) of the four teams in the play-offs.
8. Does Superman move faster than (fast) a speeding bullet?
9. The President spoke more briefly than (briefly) the Governor.
10. The men sold less than (little) the women during the candy sale.

Answers to page 44



In many ways, Kitty O'Neal is a big person. She is Hollywood's most outstanding stunt woman. She lives more daringly (daringly) any other woman in her kind of work. She takes the place of actresses during dangerous parts in movies and television programs. Kitty performs the most bravely (bravely) of all. She drives cars which explode and turn over; she has her clothing set on fire; she falls off tall buildings. In 1976 and 1977, Kitty set two records. First, she drove a car faster than (fast) any other woman on Earth. Then, she fell the farthest (far) of all women who do stunts. Kitty overcame a real handicap to be what she is today. She has been totally deaf since she was 4 months old!

Answers to page 46

1. __c__ since the team won the game
2. ____ under the bridge
3. __c__ where the accident happened
4. __c__ before the man spoke
5. ____ with the teacher
6. __c__ because Ann arrived late
7. ____ in the rain
8. __c__ so that Bill could read

Answers to page 47

1. __2__ The sun was shining when we left home.
2. __1__ Mrs. Silverman baked an apple pie and a chocolate cake.
3. __2__ I can't go to the party if I work late.
4. __2__ Mr. Thomas works at night so he can go to college.
5. __1__ The cat stayed out all night.
6. __1__ The new man worked at the computer yesterday.

Answers to page 48

1. ____ while the people cheered
2. __✓__ you learned how to drive
3. __✓__ the sailors marched in the parade
4. ____ as the crow flies
5. __✓__ the plane flew over our house
6. ____ until the lake freezes
7. ____ because the electricity was off
8. __✓__ the men and women ran a race

Answers to page 49

1. The driver stopped when he saw the train.
2. Dr. Cline talked while she cleaned my teeth.
3. Mr. Ford went to work early so he could get off early.
4. The roses were beautiful until the wind damaged them.
5. The grass died where I saw the UFO.
6. The students danced all night after they finished their exams.
7. The dog won't bite as long as its owner is here.
8. Ms. Bateman wants to go to Florida so she can visit her friends.
9. The bus left before the man arrived at the station.
10. Mrs. Rogers turned off the TV since she had seen the movie.
11. Mike cleaned his room although he wanted to play ball.
12. You will fail the course unless you study.

Answers to page 50

1. __I__ the baby cried for an hour
2. __D__ if the clouds go away
3. __I__ my car would not start
4. __D__ so that he could cash a check
5. __D__ whenever she sees a snake
6. __I__ the police were very helpful
7. __D__ as the alarm went off
8. __I__ you ate two sandwiches
9. __I__ the secretary typed the letter
10. __D__ because the lights were on

Answers to page 51

1. My brother hasn't written since he moved to California.
2. Mr. Morris will keep the baby while Mrs. Morris shops.
3. Your neighbors will help if you need them.
4. The picnic will begin at 6:00 unless it rains.
5. Mr. Ricker mowed the lawn before he ate dinner.
6. She waited so Ann could walk with her.
7. The Smokes will buy another car when their children are older.
8. Ms. Frances stayed in bed because she was sick.
9. Bob read until his friend called.
10. I didn't do well on the test although I studied.
11. The sheep won't drink where the water flows swiftly.
12. Mrs. Vaughn borrowed some money so that she could buy her lunch.

Answers to page 52

1. I always laugh whenever I hear the joke.
2. Mr. Carson spoke because the woman looked like a former classmate.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Kapps can't leave until the babysitter arrives.
4. Ralph bought a guitar so he can learn to play for his wife.
5. The letter carrier fell where the water had frozen on the sidewalk.
6. My grandparents usually get up before the sun comes up.

Answers to page 53

1. *when* Mr. Evans hasn't bowled since he broke his leg.
2. *why* Mrs. Poole went to the dentist because she lost a filling.
3. *where* I live where my parents used to live.
4. *when* Mr. Gail worked in a grocery store while he was in high school.
5. *where* The group will eat wherever the committee decides to go.
6. *why* The Nobors went on a diet so they could lose weight.

Answers to page 54

1. where? The dog jumped (where, because, after) the fence was broken.
2. why? Our team won (when, that, because) they tried harder.
3. when? Mrs. Bledsoe rested briefly (so, before, where) she ate lunch.
4. when? Mr. Herzog gradually woke up (that, because, when) the radio came on.
5. where? The bus broke down (where, since, while) the road divided.
6. why? I had to clean my shoes (when, wherever, because) I stepped in the mud.
7. when? Mr. and Mrs. Newby talked (where, while, since) the baby was sleeping.
8. why? Ms. Lin bought a camera (so that, where, before) she can take pictures.
9. where? The Lawsons stop (when, so, wherever) they find a good place to camp.
10. why? The plumber went to his truck (while, so that, that) he could get a wrench.
11. when? The men played football (until, so, where) the sun went down.
12. where? The police checked the place (since, while, that) the accident happened.

Answers to page 55

1. Mrs. Hooper wants to buy some seeds so that she can plant a garden.
   to plant a garden
2. Mr. Newsom bought a small car so that he can save gas.
   to save gas
3. I called the doctor so that I could make an appointment.
   to make an appointment
4. Ms. Kyle will cash a check so that she can buy some shoes.
   to buy some shoes
5. You read the book so that you could write a report about it.
   to write a report about it

Answers to page 56

1. The students stayed until the teacher left.
2. Their mother rested while the children cleaned the house.
3. I drink milk because I like the taste of it.
4. Mrs. Teague will go to the party if she is well.
5. The cat purrs when it is happy.
6. The Lovetts will stay home unless they go out to eat.

Answers to page 57

1. I am tired because I worked hard today.
2. Mr. Vance has been happy since he got the new job.
3. The woman was angry after someone stole her car.
4. The music was too loud until Bea turned it down.
5. You will be cold if you go outside.
6. Mrs. Warner was comfortable so she went to sleep.

Answers to page 58

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Those plants will die unless you water them.
2. Mrs. Smith went to the game although she was very tired.
3. That new couple has not met anyone since they moved here.
4. I talked to the injured child while we waited for the ambulance.
5. We ate the watermelon because we were hungry.
6. The Mahon's son delivers papers after he gets out of school.
7. He will keep on playing poker as long as he has any money.
8. They turned off the air conditioner so they could save money.

Now write the sentence another way:

They turned off the air conditioner to save money.

Answers to page 59

**Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.**

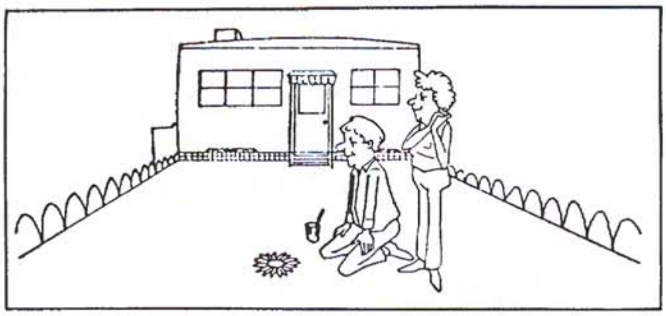
1. The Roberts stayed in their car until the ___rain___ stopped.
2. You can see the President if you ___wait___ here at the corner.
3. The judge plans to retire ___when___ he becomes 65.
4. Mrs. Wynn can't drive today because ___the car___ is out of gas.
5. Mr. Barber will miss the play ___unless___ he buys a ticket now.
6. Some people try to exercise at night ___before___ they go to bed.
7. The woman fainted and fell where I ___left___ her.
8. The librarian can't read since ___her glasses___ are at home.
9. His wife slept ___while___ the man watched the game.
10. Ms. Hardy bought lettuce so that she ___could make___ a salad.

Now write the sentence another way:

Ms. Hardy bought lettuce ___to make___ a salad.

Answers to page 60

**Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.**



Some people have lawns which are always green and need no work. People seem to like them especially ___after___ they retire. They make their green "lawns" with cement ___so that___ the lawns only have to be swept. The people don't ever have to mow the grass or pull weeds out of it ___as long as___ they keep their cement "lawn".

One couple had a beautiful green cement "lawn." However, they became unhappy with it ___because___ it was too perfect. The couple decided they would be happier ___if___ the "lawn" didn't look so perfect. What did they do? They painted a dandelion in the center of their "lawn"!

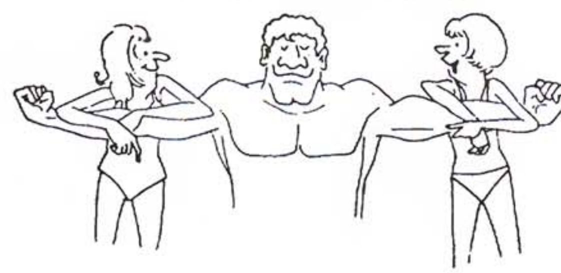
Answers to page 62

**Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.**

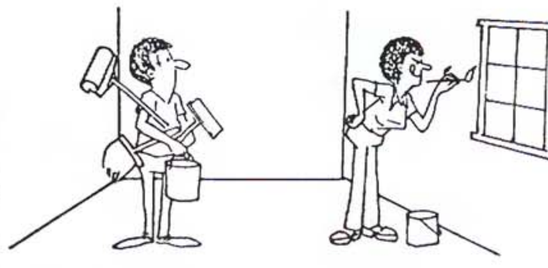
1. (rather, suddenly) The train stopped ___rather suddenly at the station.___
2. (quite) My nephew is ___quite happy at college.___
3. (soon) The bus driver will arrive ___here soon.___
4. (longingly) The child looked ___longingly at the puppy.___
5. (here, there) You may sit ___here or over there.___
6. (too, noisily) That man ate ___his soup too noisily.___
7. (slightly) The band was ___slightly out of step with each other.___
8. (very) Mrs. Thorton is ___very careful with her money.___
9. (accidently) The doctor fell ___on the ice accidently.___
10. (very, well) I write ___short stories very well.___
11. (beautifully) The pianist played ___the song beautifully.___
12. (somewhat) The plumbers were ___somewhat hurried with the job.___

Answers to page 63

**Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.**



1. ___The man is quite strong.___



2. ___The woman is painting very carefully.___

Answers to page 64

Did you use these adverbs in your answers?

1. (3) The cheerleaders shouted *the loudest...* (loud)

2. (2) The Scotts acted *more neighborly than...* (neighborly)

3. (2) Our pitcher threw the ball *harder than...* (hard)

4. (3) Their girl behaved *the most courteously...* (courteously)

5. (2) Dr. Burke taught *more interestingly than...* (interestingly)

Answers to page 65

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. *Mr. Roberts types faster than Mr. Peters.*



2. *Mrs. Evans finished the fastest of all the students.*

Answers to page 66

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. How did the Scouts march in the parade?
   The Scouts marched in the parade *proudly.*

2. When will the Bonhams go to Arizona?
   They will go to Arizona *soon.*

3. How many times does the teacher give tests at night school?
   The teacher gives tests at night school *quite often.*

4. Where do you sit in your office?
   I sit *there.* in my office.

5. How (much) brightly was the moon shining?
   The moon was shining *very brightly.*

6. When can we play Monopoly?
   We can play Monopoly *later.*

7. How did Mr. Page answer the questions?
   He answered the questions *correctly.*

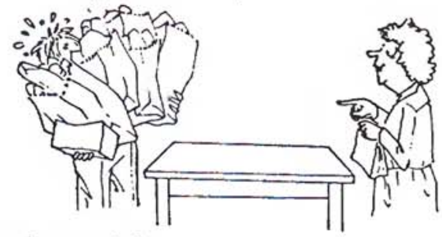
8. Where will Mrs. Steele plant the tulip bulbs?
   She will plant the tulip bulbs *here.*

Answers to page 67

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. How do your new shoes fit?
   My new shoes fit terribly.



2. Where shall I put the groceries?
   Put the groceries here.

Answers to page 68

Show your answers to your teacher.

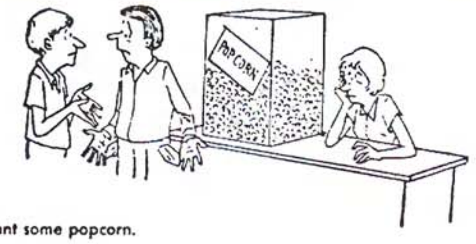
1. The lawyer forgot the question after ______
2. Mr. and Mrs. Stout ate while ______
3. The tomato plants will freeze unless ______
4. I will drive if ______
5. The lady golfer won five tournaments before ______
6. The children ran to school since ______
7. The engineer stopped when ______
8. Ms. Rothe sold the car because ______
9. Mr. Burns worked in the garden until ______
10. The Trujillos stayed home so that ______

Now write the sentence another way:

The Trujillos stayed home ______

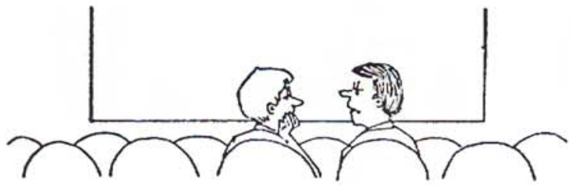
Answers to page 69

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. The boys want some popcorn.

They can't buy popcorn because they have no money.



2. Are you ready to leave?

I am ready whenever you are.

Answers to page 70

Show your answers to your teacher.

1. Where did you find the purse?

______

2. Why is Mr. Reaves learning to type?

______

3. When will Betty's friend arrive?

______

4. When did Mrs. Lawson write the poem?

______

5. Why did you buy a bicycle?

______

______

Answers to page 71

Show your answers to your teacher.

Answers to page 72

Show your answers to your teacher.